The CRISIS

12—No. 1 MAY, 1916 Whole No. 67

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Publisher's Chat

Dr. Horace Bumstead of Brookline, Mass., wrote us recently:

In renewing my subscription to the CRISIS I have had to overcome two objections: first, the fact that there is so little matter in the magazine that I can skip, which makes it a dreadful time consumer when once it gets into my hands; and second, the monthly distress I am subjected to in thinking of the people who ought to take it and don't. To alleviate the last objection I enclose some names for sample copies to be sent to and to emphasize the first objection I will say that Mr. Nash's article in the March number on "The Cherokee Fires" was worth a year's subscription for the light it threw on some of the hidden cross-currents of the race problem in the South.

It is just such commendation as this which brings us joy and moves us on toward the 50,000 circulation.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Conducted by

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS
AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, Business Manager

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Mention THE CRISIS

THE CRISIS

Vol. 12—No. 1 MAY, 1916 Whole No. 67

Along the Color Line

MUSIC AND ART

THE concert of the People's Choral Society of Philadelphia, Pa., was remarkable. First, that silver tenor of Hayes; then, Lydia McClane, of striking beauty and beautiful voice, sang soprano. But most exquisite was the dark, sweet, full-bosomed contralto—Marion Anderson, who felt with her soft, strong voice the sorrows of God. Few voices have ever sung "He was Despised and Rejected of Men" with so deep feeling and significance. It brought a sob to the throats of two thousand. All this with the smoothness and training of a remarkable chorus made Handel's "Messiah" striking in its never-old beauty. If the fathers could have come from their graves and seen that audience—the trained singers—the slim, dark height of the leader, Alfred J. Hill, they would have said—What would they not have said?

❡ An unusual picture is that of "East and West" by I. L. Gloag, which is hung in a public gallery in New Zealand. The painting is that of a beautiful nude figure of a Negro girl.

❡ On April 2nd at Old South Church, Boston, Mass., President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, spoke on "The Meaning of America." A concert by Roland W. Hayes, tenor, and William H. Richardson, baritone, with Maud Cuney Hare at the piano, preceded the address. Messrs. Hayes and Richardson were heard in operatic duets as well as solos. The audience was large and enthusiastic.

❡ A recital of the life of Paul Laurence Dunbar was given at the New Century Club, Wilmington, Del., March 21st, by Mrs. Paul Laurence Dunbar, reader, and Roland W. Hayes, tenor, for the benefit of the Tuberculosis Hospital for Colored People in Delaware.

❡ Sir Herbert Tree, the English actor, was a guest of honor at a Shakespeare tercentenary celebration by colored actors at the Lafayette Theatre in New York City, where the audience is made up almost entirely of Negroes. At the close of the performance Sir Herbert was introduced and addressed the audience.

❡ Hartshorn Memorial College presented Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" before an appreciative audience in the college chapel March 4th.

❡ George V. Hobart's morality play, "Experience," was presented by the Young People's Dramatic Association of the Dixwell Avenue Congregational Church of New Haven, Conn., April 6th. Special permission was granted by F. Ray Comstock and others for the presentation of this play.

❡ The Douglas High School Dramatic Club presented Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Grand Opera House in San Antonio, Tex., March 23rd.

❡ The "Andante" of the late Coleridge-Taylor's Violin Concerto in G minor has been arranged for the organ for concert use by J. Stuart Archer, and is published in London. The slow movement is considered the best of the concerto, and *Musical America* states that "Mr. Archer's transcription of it is effective enough to warrant its being studied by concert organists. Coleridge-Taylor's individual gift is very evident in this 'Andante'."

GENERAL

A "PEACE MOVEMENT" to heal the split in the National Baptist Convention had its first meeting in Washington, D. C., February 10th. The meeting called attention to the calamitous results of allowing the union of the colored Baptists to be broken, and demanded: (1) Stopping in-

flammatory articles in the press; (2) Withdrawal of all law suits; (3) Peaceful adjustment of administration affairs by arbitration within the church; (4) A meeting of the two Boards and the presentation of their cases to a joint meeting; (5) Information as to the exact financial status of the publishing department and the ownership of its property; (6) A careful constitution for the National Convention.

¶ The National League on Urban Condition Among Negroes offers fellowships of thirty-five dollars a month for ten months, and tuition of one hundred dollars at the New York School of Philanthropy, New York City, and also fellowships of one hundred and fifty dollars at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. These fellowships are open to those who propose to engage in social work. Applications may be directed to Fisk University.

¶ James E. Shepard, of the National Religious Training School, Durham, N. C., is inviting the heads of colored educational institutions to meet at Durham November 21st and 24th. They are asked to take up questions of duplication of work, the training of teachers, the interchange of students and co-operation in the raising of funds.

¶ The Association to Abolish War started in Boston declares:

"We believe that war arises from fear, mistrust, race-hatred, commercial rivalry, covetousness and the desire to exploit weaker peoples. It provokes every kind of crime. It is the most cruel foe of women and children. It always uses the poor as its tools. It takes advantage of men's chivalry to destroy them. It wastes the means of human welfare and sets back all progress."

¶ There are twenty-six cities in the United States which have a population of 18,000 or more. In these cities there are 1,124,900 persons of Negro descent. There are about 137,000 Negro pupils in the elementary schools; 2,050 Negro teachers in the elementary grades and 175 Negro principals. Five cities have special training schools for colored teachers, namely: St. Louis, Baltimore, Washington, Louisville and Richmond. In New Orleans there are still 31 white teachers and 4 white principals in the colored schools, and a number in Charleston, S. C.

¶ The Negro American death rate, as reported by the United States Census, declined from 22.9 per thousand in 1912 to 21.9 in 1913.

¶ Debating teams representing the College of Arts of Wilberforce, Union and Lincoln Universities have debated the subject, *Resolved*, "That the Military and Naval Resources of the United States should be Promptly and Substantially Enlarged and Strengthened." The debates were held in Brooklyn, N. Y., Wilberforce, O., and New York City.

¶ On March 7th two Negroes were granted patents by the United States Government for their inventions: Tony Clemens, Bigbee Valley, Miss., Number 1,174,392 for a running gear for vehicles; and Ben Askew, Atlanta, Ga., Number 1,174,538, for an invention in cotton choppers.

¶ The Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention celebrated in February the twentieth anniversary of Rev. L. G. Jordan's election as its General Secretary. During this time the reports show that the Board has sent to Foreign fields 42 persons; collected for their maintenance, transportation, houses in which to preach, teach and live, $307,812.21; had under their care 38 students, and the Board and the Baptist churches have spent $57,000. Two young African students are studying to become physicians at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; one will finish this month and the other next year. Among Rev. Jordan's greatest achievements is the reception and baptism of more than 40,000 persons into the fellowship of Baptist churches in foreign lands. Substantial buildings in South America and Central, South and West Africa have been erected. A special effort is now being made to raise, through the Baptist Sunday School, $7,000 Easter Sunday for this growing work in foreign lands.

¶ The Southeastern Passenger Association has granted low rates for passengers to the eleventh annual Sunday School Congress which meets at Vicksburg, Miss., this year.

PERSONAL

WILLIAM H. MITCHELL, for thirty-four years a mail carrier in San Antonio, Tex., has walked more than 108,000 miles in the performance of his duties. He was one of the first four mail carriers to serve in this city, and has served longer

in the postal service than any other member of his race. Residents Mr. Mitchell has served have given him many valuable gifts as an appreciation of his faithfulness. Among them is a gold watch, a diamond stick pin and a horse and buggy.

¶ Mr. Marcus Garvey, founder and president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of Jamaica, B. W. I., is now on a visit to America. He will deliver a series of lectures on Jamaica in an effort to raise funds for the establishment of an industrial and educational institution for Negroes in Jamaica.

¶ H. M. St. Clair has taken up his duties as City Councilman in Cambridge, Md.

¶ Taylor Parkman headed the list of 146 employees of the Birmingham & Mobile division of the Southern Railway Company to receive medals for loyalty presented personally by the president. His services date from 1858, when as a slave, he was owned by the Alabama & Tennessee River Company.

¶ James Burwell, a student of the University of Pittsburgh, broke the Middle Atlantic record when he finished the 50-yard indoor dash in 5 2-5 seconds at the A. A. U. Middle Atlantic Meet held recently in Pittsburgh, Pa.

¶ Adolph Hodge, who graduated from the Teachers' College of Howard University in 1913, has completed a course of study at the School of Pedagogy, Philadelphia, Pa., and won the Alumni Prize by his thesis on "Retardation Among Negro Children." He will take up his work as a teacher in the city of Philadelphia.

¶ James P. Norwood, a former student of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., has invented a sanitary device for wrapping bread.

¶ Leroy McAllister, a student of the George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo., delivered the best oration in the interscholastic contests in Kansas City and won the cup offered by the N. A. A. C. P.

¶ Mrs. Ida Hudson has passed the state examination for embalmers in Oakland, Cal., and received her license to practise embalming. She will become a member of the undertaking firm of Hudson & Butler, of which her husband is head. Mrs. Hudson is the only colored woman in the State of California who holds an embalmer's licence.

¶ After two years' service as stenographer in the law offices of Mr. Charles L. Dundey, one of Nebraska's best lawyers, Miss Ruth Seay has been named as one of the ten best law stenographers in Omaha. She is the only colored woman in Nebraska who holds such a responsible and remunerative position.

¶ Miss Inez McAlister was chosen out of eleven school girls as one of the three to qualify for the Work Medal Contest which took place at Centennial High School Pueblo, Colo. In the try-out she was given second place by the judges and in the final contest she won, being the first girl of Negro blood to take part in this contest.

¶ The Rev. W. G. Avant, a colored priest, has resigned from the Episcopal Church.

¶ Miss Eva D. Bowles, of New York, was made National Y. W. C. A. Secretary for Colored Work in cities at the recent Fiftieth Anniversary of the Young Women's Christian Associations in America. Miss Bowles has formerly served as a teacher, district visitor for the Associated Charities of Columbus, O., volunteer worker for the Charity Organization Society of New York, and Secretary of the Colored Branch of the Y. W. C. A. in New York.

¶ Prof. John M. Marquess, principal of Sumner High School, Kansas City, Kan., has been elected president of Langston University, the Negro mechanical and agricultural school of Oklahoma.

¶ Rev. C. Y. Trigg is having much success as pastor of Warren Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. He has raised $3,000 on indebtedness, $8,000 on an old debt, and for all purposes between fifteen and sixteen thousand dollars. The mortgage of the church has been reduced $5,000, making the mortgage at present $18,000.

¶ Charles H. Garnes, a noted paving contractor of Columbus, O., is dead at the age of sixty. He served as superintendent of streets in Columbus, and was active in the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

¶ Jessie Belford, fifteen years old, the eldest of five children, proved herself a heroine when a gas explosion wrecked their home in Windsor, Ont., and killed her father. Jessie climbed through the flames to an extension roof and saved the smaller children.

¶ The will of the late Sanford Johnson, a Negro farmer of Stockton, Kan., who was born in bondage, leaves 640 acres of land

in Rooks County free from incumbrance, and $7,000 worth of personal property to his six children.

¶ Every juror signed the verdict of guilty of criminal libel in the case of Melvin J. Chisum, who made libelous charges against Inman E. Page, president of Langston University, Okla., in his Oklahoma City paper. The penalty has been left to the judge to assess.

¶ Pierre Toussaint, of San Domingo, was a hairdresser noted for charitable work among the poor. He was especially noted for heroic work in the yellow fever epidemic. He was freed from slavery in 1810 and died in 1853.

¶ The Rev. E. W. Moore, for nineteen years pastor of Zion Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa., has resigned to accept the pastorate of the Second Baptist Church of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Moore has increased the membership of his church in Philadelphia from 311 to 1,180, and leaves property valued at $64,000.

¶ Thaddeus W. Wheeler, who was mentioned in the March CRISIS as Record Clerk under the city government of Dayton, Ohio, has been dismissed from his position. Efforts are being made by the colored people to have him reinstated.

INDUSTRY

NICODEMUS is the name of a town in Graham County, Kan., controlled by Negroes. It was established thirty years ago when the Union Pacific Railroad Company gave several thousand acres of land to a colony of Eastern Negroes, who with their friends moved to Graham. Most of them are farmers.

¶ Judge Robert H. Terrell is president, and Attorney James A. Cobb secretary, of a movement to erect a seven-story hotel building for colored people in Washington, D. C., which will cost approximately $100,000.

¶ Tobacco dealers of Connecticut are planning to import help from the South this year. Hampton Institute has been called upon to aid in the securing of this labor.

¶ The Southside Drug Store in Macon, Ga., is rated as one of the prides of the race in the South. Dr. Constance Garner, the proprietor, is a graduate of the Pharmaceutical Department of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. She came to this store as a clerk three years ago and has since purchased the business.

¶ Colored cooks on the Union Pacific dining cars are being displaced by white men.

¶ One of the finest motion picture theatres owned and operated by Negroes in America was opened in Wilmington, Del., recently. The theatre is incorporated under the name National Amusement Company, J. Victor Darnell, manager. Dr. Samuel G. Elbert is the owner.

¶ The Commercial College of Howard University is issuing a series of studies on the Negro in Business. It finds in five States and the District of Columbia that the Negro insurance societies had in 1913 assets amounting to $1,554,166. The income was $2,812,207 and the disbursements $2,794,203. The insurance in force at the end of that year amounted to $25,804,365. The report is marred by wretched proof reading.

¶ Colored men in New Orleans are reported to own property as follows: One $100,000; two $75,000; two $50,000; five $35,000; five from $20,000 to $30,000; eight from $5,000 to $15,000.

¶ Mr. C. T. James, of Bartow, Fla., began without a dollar about twenty years ago. Today he owns a first class general mercantile business, a market and a moving picture theatre. He is rated among the best merchants of the city.

¶ Jersey City, N. J., has a colored building and loan association with one hundred and three members owning three hundred and seventy shares. Dr. George E. Cannon is the President.

¶ The Seaside Building Association, of Norfolk, Va., has sold $45,000 worth of stock. Dr. D. W. Byrd is President.

¶ A dry goods, notion and shoe store has been opened in Natchez, Miss., in the Dumas Building. Mr. Bonner Bemiss is in charge.

¶ Before taking the office of tax collector for Stites Township, St. Clair County, Ill., B. F. Washington had to secure a bond of $200,000 as this Township includes the villages of Brooklyn or Lovejoy, and National City where the National Stockyards, Armour & Company, Morris & Company, Swift & Company stockyards are located. Mr. Washington's white friends furnished the bond and he is now tax collector for that township.

¶ Robert F. Young, a waiter in the Big Four Dining Car Service, has been put in

charge of the Cafe Car. His efficiency has prompted the company to use other colored waiters in this capacity. There are now four holding such positions.

¶ The Ambler Company, bridge contractors of Philadelphia, Pa., employ a large number of colored laborers. H. Green, a colored foreman, has a gang of forty men under him and James G. Lightfoot, an expert pipe line man, is the only Negro doing this class of work. More colored help could be used.

¶ Negro doctors have opened Morris Brown University Hospital in Atlanta, Ga. The Fair Haven Hospital, also maintained by Negro doctors, has merged with this institution and a large building which will accommodate hundreds of patients is to be built.

NORTH ATLANTIC

SUBSCRIPTIONS amounting to $37,351 have been raised toward the $50,000 campaign conducted by the Friends of Freedman's Association in Philadelphia, Pa., for the Negro school at Christiansburg, Va.

¶ The Metropolitan Baptist Church in New York City is to have a new edifice on 138th street which is estimated to cost $100,000. Rev. W. W. Brown is the colored pastor.

¶ Negroes were invited to join in the parade to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Pittsburgh, Pa., as a city.

¶ Four colored pupils in New Rochelle schools won prizes offered to public school children for the best essays on "What the Rapid Transit Lines of New York City Mean to New Rochelle." Ernest Brown, a high school pupil, received five dollars in gold. No other high school essay received even honorable mention. Esther Eccles, Anna Brown and Edna Slaughter were each awarded $2.50 in gold.

¶ The large number of people who attended the second annual Health Conference of the Maryland Colored Public Health Association held at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Baltimore, was a test of the interest of the public in the conservation of health. Professors Mason A. Hawkins, Kelly Miller and John R. Hawkins, Major R. R. Moton, Doctors J. T. Finney and Charles Odonovan, Health Commissioner Blake and Father Griffith delivered addresses.

¶ The new school building for colored children, at Jefferson and Caroline streets, Baltimore, Md., compares favorably with the best buildings for white children.

¶ St. Luke's A. M. E. Church in Buffalo, N. Y., is planning to raise $20,000 for the erection of a new house of worship and a home for Negro working girls. An option on property has been secured at 585 Michigan avenue. The church will contribute $1,000 toward the fund and the Rev. Henry Durham, pastor, will raise the rest by personal canvass.

¶ Over $4,000 toward the $10,000 campaign for Provident Hospital, Baltimore, Md., has been raised; $1,130 is cash donation. The waiters' team, headed by William White, raised $1,000.90 and received the silver loving cup offered to the team raising the largest sum of money. Mr. Hugh M. Burkett started the campaign because of the failure of the state to make its annual appropriation to this institution.

¶ A benefit for Robert Gould Shaw House in Boston, Mass., was held at the Copley-Plaza and over $1,000 realized for the institution.

¶ The legislature has made an appropriation of $96,500 for Bordentown Manual Training School, in New Jersey, this year, which is the highest amount the school has ever received.

¶ Negro Republican voters of Atlantic City, N. J., are urging the selection of James A. Lightfoot, a Negro attorney, as a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

SOUTH ATLANTIC

THE Tri-State Dental Association of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia is the name of an association of Negro dentists which was organized July 19, 1913. The territory taken in in the first place was the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. The original enrollment was 27. The first annual meeting was held July, 1914, and at that time the membership numbered 42, including the State of North Carolina which was formally added to the organization in 1915. It is the object of those connected with this organization to add one or more states to the confederation each year until they can form a National Association. None but ethical practitioners are admitted and must be members of a local or state society. Dr. D. A. Ferguson, 327 North First street, Richmond, Virginia, is president—*The American Dentist.*

¶ In the Georgia Odd Fellows case the

courts have refused to restrain the subcommittee of management from suspending B. J. Davis and will probably turn the endowment matters over to the supervision of the Georgia State Insurance Department, which claims irregularities. Opponents of Davis have organized in Savannah.

¶ The semi-centennial of the founding of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., will be celebrated at that institution May 5th to 11th.

¶ The Richmond Negro Welfare League has issued its first bulletin. It aims to improve living conditions among colored people of Richmond. Mrs. Maggie L. Walker is President and William N. Colson, Director.

¶ The First Congregational Church of Savannah, which has the second largest membership of that denomination in Georgia, celebrated its forty-seventh anniversary in April.

¶ The leading colored citizens of Richmond, Va., in a mass meeting at True Reformers Hall, February 19th, presented to Father Hannigan a token of their esteem for his loyal service to the colored people of Richmond.

¶ The First Congregational Church, Atlanta, Ga., raised $4,300 of its entire indebtedness of $4,800 at a Sunday morning service. The remaining sum was pledged at an evening service.

¶ The General Assembly has made an appropriation for the construction of a sanatorium for Negro consumptives in Virignia.

¶ A building of the State Colored College at Orangeburg, S. C., was destroyed by fire with an estimated loss of $60,000. Forty-six persons were injured and two may die.

¶ A school for colored children, costing $3,000, is to be erected in Columbus, Ga., on the site of St. Christopher's Episcopal church which was recently destroyed by fire.

¶ The next meeting of the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association of Florida will be held in West Palm Beach, April 26th and 27th. Dr. S. M. Frazier, of Miami, is president, and Dr. E. Carrie Mitchell-Hampton, of Ocala, secretary.

¶ The Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina contributed three hundred and twenty-five dollars in cash toward the educational extension work being carried on by Prof. C. H. Moore in North Carolina.

¶ The colored Republicans of Richmond, Va., are contesting the right of delegates elected by the minority element of the party which barred them from their meetings.

¶ The Alabama State Negro Business League, of which E. T. Atwell, of Tuskegee, is president, held an interesting and well-attended meeting in Tuscaloosa April 16, 17 and 18.

¶ The Rev. Charles Wright and Franklin Johnson, Negro waiters in the Homestead Hotel in Hot Springs, Va., debated the question "Whether the World is Getting Better or Worse" for the benefit of the Hot Springs Library. The decision was given to Wright. The audience was made up chiefly of men and women of society, and one hundred dollars was realized for the library.

NORTH CENTRAL

REPUBLICANS of Ohio are dodging Ralph W. Tyler's attempt to be one of the "Big Four" delegates to the National Convention by charging that he is backed by Democrats.

¶ At a meeting of the "Young Fortnightly," a well-known literary and social club of white women in Chicago, Ill., the discussion "The South in American Fiction" was opened by an account of the contributions to American literature made by Negroes.

¶ The National Negro Fraternal Congress has been organized at Cincinnati, Ohio. Seventy-two state grand lodges were represented. State and national organizations only are eligible for membership. The next meeting will be held at Little Rock, Ark., September 19th.

¶ Clarence Burke, a Negro, is one of the famous quartet of quarter milers of Wendell Phillips High School in Pittsburgh, Pa., which has won every relay race they have entered, and two national championships at Philadelphia.

¶ The Wendell Phillips High School Glee Club has six Negro members.

¶ Meadow Gibbs and Homer Lewis, two Negro boys, are pictured with the team which captured the high school indoor championships at Bartlett Gymnasium in Chicago, Ill.

¶ Binga Dismond won the mile relay race of the conference meet at Patten Gymnasium, Chicago, Ill., finishing in 50 1-5 seconds and breaking all previous records.

SOUTH CENTRAL

THE Carnegie Library for colored citizens in Nashville, Tenn., was formally opened with appropriate exercises under the auspices of the Nashville Negro Board of Trade.

¶ The colored people of Memphis, Tenn., are planning to establish a permanent baby depot and children's clinic in an effort to better the health conditions of Negro babies born in that city.

¶ City commissioners who inspected the public schools of Birmingham, Ala., reported them as being in a deplorable condition, especially those for Negro chidren.

¶ At the session of the Alabama Educational Association held April 5th to 8th in Birmingham, an exhibit of over 1,000 home products made by Negro children in the schools of that state was maintained.

¶ The Kentucky Negro Educational Association, Inc., held its thirty-seventh annual session in Louisville, April 19th to 22nd.

¶ The city Board of Education of Nashville, Tenn., has appointed Dr. J. L. Leach general medical inspector in the city public schools. He is the first Negro to receive such an appointment in Nashville.

¶ There is much dissatisfaction among colored Republican voters in Kentucky as the result of the State Convention choosing seven white and one colored delegate for the National Convention, and a movement is on foot to call another convention to secure their proper representation.

¶ The State Department of Education of Alabama with help from the United States and other agencies has organized Home-Makers Clubs for Negro Girls in twenty-three counties with an active membership of 5,111 girls and 3,408 mothers. It is reported that 263,943 quarts of fruits and vegetables have been canned.

WEST

FIRE of an unknown origin destroyed the colored hotel in Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

¶ The City Plan Commission of St. Louis, Mo., has recommended to the Board of Public Service the installation of a Negro playground at Kennerly and Goode Avenues, at a cost of about $40,000. Negro residents of this section have protested this plan because of the segregation laws which will handicap them in obtaining homes in other sections if their present dwellings are used for this purpose.

¶ Negro Republican representatives from Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma met in Kansas City, Kan., recently for a conference on the political situation in Western states, and took preliminary steps toward founding a permanent organization.

¶ The Department Commander writes to the Commanding Officer of the 24th Infantry stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, commending the regiment for its excellent conduct and its assistance while stationed at San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTH WEST

FLINT MEDICAL COLLEGE, New Orleans, La., has been transformed into a first-class, well-equipped hospital with nurse training attached.

¶ Fisk University Quartet will sing every afternoon and evening during the 1916 exposition at the Coliseum in Dallas, Tex.

¶ W. L. Dickson, of the Dickson Colored Orphanage in Gilmer, Tex., has raised $8,000 of the $15,000 needed to carry on the institution's work.

¶ Houston College, Houston, Tex., is in need of funds for repairs to be made on the institution as a result of damage done by a terrible storm in Texas.

FOREIGN

"A. P. O.," the best colored paper in South Africa, has suspended publication.

¶ French and English governments are raising a large army of Negroes in their African colonies. More than 300,000 colored recruits have already been obtained by the French.

¶ Marian R. Hilford, a white Missourian, has incorporated in New York State "The Mandingo Development Company," to work in West Africa. Among the incorporators are Bishop Greer, H. B. Frissell, Dr. Talcott Williams, and others. The Mandingoes number 10,000,000 and are mainly Mohammedans.

¶ A Nigerian newspaper says that Dr. Ohasa, a wealthy native, has at his own expense built a new road into his cocoa plantations so that now a fleet of motor trucks takes the place of the long line of natives who carried cocoa on their heads through the jungle trail.

¶ Francisco Corona, a well-known Nanigo leader in Sitious ward, Havana, Cuba, was killed and fifty Negroes clubbed when an attempt was made to introduce into a carnival

celebration the African music which accompanies the Voodoo religious rites.

¶ A Paris report says that French Zouaves and Senegalese fought like demons at Vaux Village. The cyclonic rushes of the African troops swept the Germans out of the village in a dashing bayonet charge.

¶ In the English Parliament Mr. Bonar Law said: "With the single exception of East Africa, to which some reinforcements have been sent, the whole of our fighting has been done by local forces. The bulk of it has been by native levies, the chief of which, and perhaps the only ones, are the West African Frontier Forces and the King's African Rifles. They have been faced for the first time with modern weapons, directed by people who thoroughly understand how to use them. They have fought in the bush, in country where it was impossible to exercise complete control over them, yet nowhere have there been any excesses, nowhere has there been any want of discipline, and everywhere they have acted with great gallantry."

¶ Count Johan Paul Van Limburg Stirum, the new Governor-General of the Dutch counties of Java and the East, has just gone to his post. He stands high in the diplomatic service and it is recognized that he has a difficult task. In both Java and the "Outher Possessions," as the Dutch call the other Islands of the archipelago, there is an awakening of the national consciousness, like that of other Asiatic peoples, and, while the Javanese are far below the stage of political development which their neighbors, the Filipinos, have reached, there has long been a movement toward self-government, or at least a progressive policy that gives the natives more and more to say in their own affairs. This is discussed in Holland, where the authorities are saying that the only sure defence for the Dutch Empire in the East is the general military mobilization of the natives themselves, and that the only basis on which this could be developed properly would be granting the natives a considerable measure of representative government.

GHETTO

THE Pensacola, Fla., post office has established a "Jim-Crow" stamp window for colored buyers who are served after the white patrons have been served.

¶ Judge Clayton, of Montgomery, Ala., has been trying the chief of police of Coffee county for peonage. He severely criticised conditions in that county indicating that he believed a "system" had existed there by which Negroes were jailed for alleged debts, etc., and court costs collected. The jury "disagreed," of course!

¶ A motion to file a bill of exceptions before the Supreme Court of Illinois has been allowed in the case of the colored convict, Joseph Campbell, sentenced to hang for the alleged murder of the prison benefactress at Joliet.

¶ Morse Robbins, a colored citizen of Fort Bend County, Tex., found his wife and a white man together in the white man's room June 11, 1912. He killed them both. He was acquitted of the murder of his wife, but sentenced to be hanged *for killing the white man!* He appealed and was granted a new trial, but was again found guilty and hanged a few days ago. The case cost the state $5,000.

¶ Robert W. Dryver, a colored school teacher of McNeil, Ark., was certified by the United States Civil Service Commission as eligible to appointment as clerk in the Indian Agency at Muskogee, Okla. Superintendent Gabe E. Parker offered him employment at three dollars a day. He gave up his position, traveled 350 miles and presented himself. He was promptly refused work. The *Daily Phoenix* is hilarious over the "big buck Negro" and says:

"This is the second time a Negro has been sent to the Muskogee Indian office by the Civil Service Board. Several years ago one dropped in one day. Dana H. Kelsey, who was Indian agent at the time, solved the problem by 'Jim Crowing' him and giving him a room all by himself. The man was a speedy typist and worked so hard that his health gave way. He was then transferred to another point and died of consumption."

The United States Civil Service Commission "has no official power in the premises."

¶ White people of Media, Pa., have been trying to induce the colored people to accept a separate school. They have finally got the Negroes divided into two factions, one for and one against the school. The Board of Education has not rendered a final decision.

¶ A colorcd Baptist church in Clarksville, Tenn., was set on fire and destroyed by

white Southerners who objected to a race church being in their neighborhood. It bore the name of Parham's Chapel and was the worshiping place of the best and well-respected Negro families of Oakwood and Stewart Counties.

¶ An ordinance providing for the segregation of white and Negro races in Oklahoma City, Okla., has been passed by the city commissioners. It provides that if 75 per cent of the occupants of a block are of one color no member of the other race will be permitted to buy or own property in that block.

¶ The officials of St. Louis, Mo., are preparing for a "ghetto" census and have asked for $41,000 to make maps. Meantime two injunction suits against the city have been filed in the United States courts to prevent the carrying out of this ordinance.

¶ In the case of Frank A. Spence vs. W. H. Fenchler, the Texas Supreme Court has held that cities of the state cannot segregate prostitutes.

¶ Mrs. Lawson, a colored woman, has gained a suit against Ralph's Grocery Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., for refusing her service in their dining room.

¶ About thirty white men recently beat a colored man to death in Richmond, Va., because he "talked back." In the same city a colored man was killed by a white paymaster for complaining that he had not received his full wages.

¶ The "Birth of a Nation" has been excluded from Lansing, Mich., after three days' run. The governor hopes he may drive it from the state.

¶ The Court of Appeals of Maryland has done an extraordinary thing in the segregation case of Thomas H. Jackson vs. the State of Maryland. In a communication, the court says:

"We would hesitate to postpone the decision of this case longer were it not for the fact that we understand that a case pending in the Supreme Court of the United States involving the constitutionality of an ordinance of similar purport to ordinance No. 339 referred to in the indictment will shortly be heard. Inasmuch as it is for that Court to ultimately pass on the constitutionality *vel non*, of legislation of this character and as it is so soon to be presented to that Court for determination, and as the members of this Court are not entirely agreed as to the validity of the ordinance, irrespective of the right of the Mayor and City Council to pass an ordinance having for its object the segregation of the races, we have concluded to order a re-argument."

Talk about the Artful Dodger!

¶ John McArdle, a white police officer in Pittsburgh, Pa., must pay two hundred and seventy-four dollars to John M. Banner and William Woody for raiding a Pythian Lodge while they were being initiated.

¶ Mrs. Mary Leighton, colored, formerly janitress of the Princess Theatre, Des Moines, Ia., who was arrested August, 1915, on suspicion that she had failed to turn in lost articles at the box office, has been released and awarded $2,500 damages by a district court jury.

¶ Rabban Temple of the Mystic Shrine is preparing to contest the temporary injunction issued against its continuance by the Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga. The injunction proceedings will now be tried in the Superior Court on its merit. The outcome will be watched in all parts of the country, as an adverse decision may be a forerunner of hostile acts to colored Mystic Shriners in other states.

¶ Butler Keys, a Negro, who was convicted of robbery in Hustings Court, Part II, July, 1914, and sentenced to serve eight years in the penitentiary, has been pardoned by Governor Stuart by recommendation of Judge Wells and Attorney Page that he was a victim of mistaken identity. Keys had already served two years of his sentence.

¶ Lynchings since our last record:

March 4th, shot to death at Wintersville, N. C., David Evans for killing two county officers.

March 6th, hanged at Lebanon, Tenn., Will Whitley for killing the chief of police.

March 20th, hanged near Council Bluffs, Ia., James Jones, for "attempting to attack" a white girl.

April 3rd, hanged in the court house at Idabel, Okla., Oscar Martin, for attacking a white girl.

April 5th, hanged at Kinston, N. C., Joseph Black. His son was accused of attacking a white child. He was arrested and spirited away by the officers so the mob lynched his father.

Men of the Month

AN AMERICAN CONSUL

William H. Hunt, American Consul at Saint Etienne, France, was born in Tennessee in 1869. He was educated in the public schools, at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and Williams College. In 1898 he became secretary to the late Judge Gibbs then consul to Madagascar. In 1901 he became consul and in 1906 he was transferred to his present position. His wife is a daughter of Judge Gibbs. Consul Hunt is accurate and thorough in his work and very popular.

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A PRIEST OF JESUS

Father Hannigan of the Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, Richmond, Va., is a white leader of his colored friends. Eloquent and fearless he asks for them equal rights and equal consideration. He has helped secure a playground for colored children, he was the guiding spirit of the Housing Association, he has watched over the police courts and over the Travelers' Aid. He is a man of God.

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A GERMAN FRIEND

One of the last wishes of Adolph Pohle who died December 26th was to see the New Year's CRISIS before he "went home." He was born in Germany in 1848 and brought to this country as a baby. A sufferer from ill health nearly all his life he was nevertheless a business man and a believer in human beings. Especially did he become interested in the colored people and in those of them who dared to fight for all their rights, like Harry Smith of the Cleveland *Gazette*. His daughter writes: "The CRISIS arrived one day after his death so we placed it in his coffin."

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A NOBLE FAMILY

In 1786 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the first baronet, was born in England. His wife was a sister of Elizabeth Fry, the first great promoter of prison reform. Sir Thomas was a co-worker with Clarkson and Wilberforce in the abolition of the slave trade. His sons became noted for their philanthropy toward the Negro race and today we are called upon to mourn the death of the third baronet who bore the same name as his distinguished grandfather. He was a man of high courage and unselfishness and is best known to American Negroes as president of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. He is succeeded in that office by his son Sir T. F. V. Buxton.

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A TEACHER OF MUSIC

Miss Mildred Bryant is assistant supervisor of music and in charge of the music in the Louisville, Ky., schools. She was educated at Fisk University and the New England Conservatory of Music. She has taught at Albany, Ga., Normal, Ala., and Philander Smith College and has spent seven years with unusual success in Louisville, Ky., where she has charge of the music of fifteen colored schools. Beside the regular course of music study she has a chorus, glee club and orchestra, together with classes in violin. For two years she led a teachers' choral society which gave Coleridge-Taylor's Hiawatha, and she has given folk song recitals. Her work has been commended editorially by the Louisville papers.

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A CHURCH WORKER

The Rev. George W. Moore has for many years been superintendent of Negro church work under the American Missionary Association. He was born in Tennessee in 1854 and sold once in slavery before the war. He was educated at Fisk University and Oberlin and has spent his life as missionary and minister. His wife, the late Ella Sheppard Moore, was one of the original jubilee singers.

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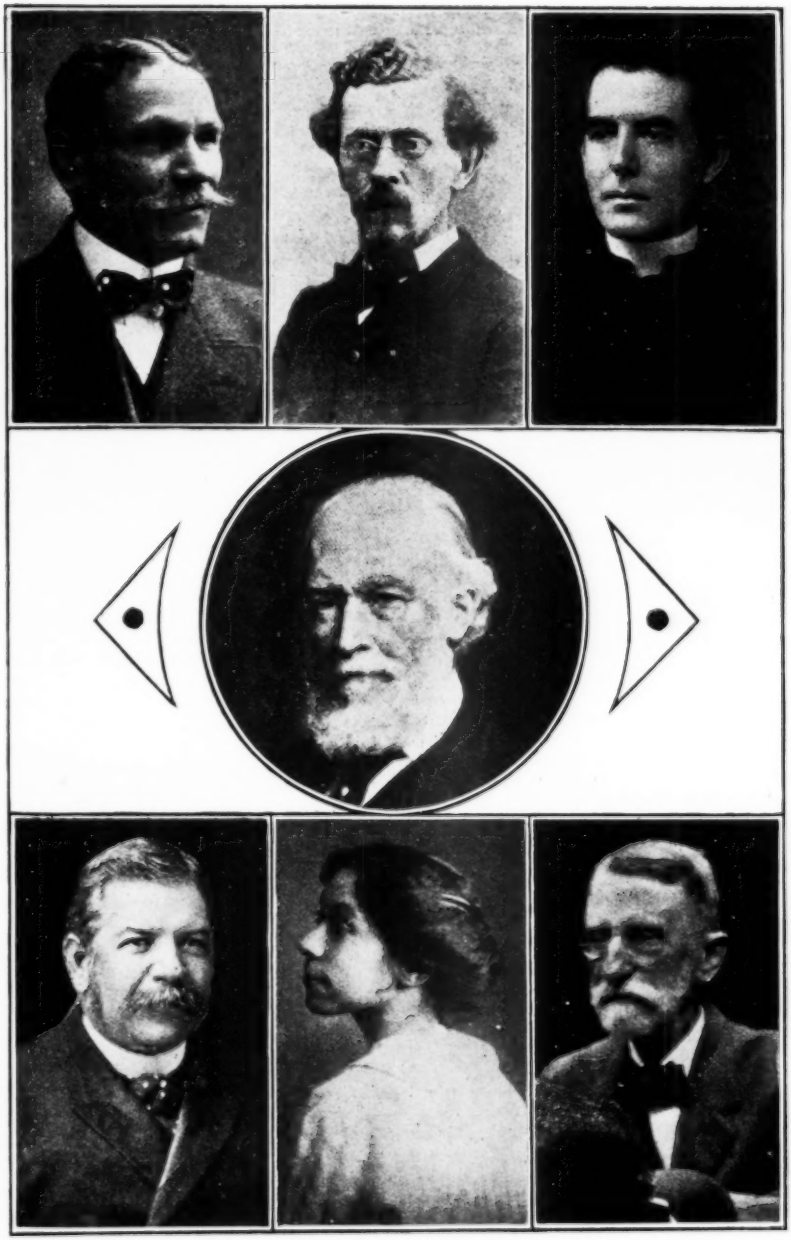
"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN"

Many of our readers have read that interesting book, the "White Man's Burden," by "T. Shirby Hodge." We are at liberty now to reveal the fact that the real name of the author is Dr. Roger Sherman Tracy, of Ballardvale, Mass. He is well known in New York where he was long connected with the Board of Health and is an authority on sanitation. He writes: "I used a pseudonym because I was afraid the critics might ignore the book or call it ridiculous nonsense, and in either case I should want



WILLIAM H. HUNT — THE LATE ADOLPH POHLE — FATHER HANNIGAN

THE LATE SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON

GEORGE W. MOORE — MISS MILDRED BRYANT — ROGER S. TRACY

H. P. ANDERSON I. T. BRYANT J. C. CALDWELL

to hide my diminished head. To my great surprise the reviews were uniformly favorable. So I came forth from hiding." Doctor Tracy is now in his seventy-fourth year.

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YOUNG CHURCHMEN

The young men are coming forward to preserve and rescue the good that is in the Negro church. We present three of them: H. P. Anderson of Atlantic City, a tireless pastor who may be Secretary of Missions of the A. M. E. Church; Ira T. Bryant, a man of courage and capacity, who has attacked the delinquencies of bishops with sledge-hammer blows and built up a splendid modern publishing business for his church in Nashville. His new building cost $55,000; Julian C. Caldwell, for eight years Secretary of the Allen Christian Endeavor, with 4,015 leagues and 150,000 members. He is a candidate for the bishopric. To these names should be added Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the *Christian Recorder;* he is one of the strongest men in the church and probably the best trained. He does not want to be bishop, but he does want to be allowed to publish an effective church organ. Let him!

WILLIAM H. MITCHELL
(See page 8.)

THE NEWLY ERECTED RESIDENCE AND SHOP OF MRS. C. J. WALKER, NUMBERS 108-110 WEST 136TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY. MRS. WALKER AND HER DAUGHTER, MRS. LELIA W. ROBINSON, HAVE MADE A FORTUNE OUT OF PREPARATIONS AND METHODS FOR THE CARE OF THE HAIR. THEY DO BUSINESS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES, WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE

ROBERT ALDEN SANBORN in *Poetry* names the "All-America Ten Poets." "A dozen fits of futility have threatened to undercut my purpose in a task that I cannot take seriously. Why should I try to achieve something that is neither unequivocally a joke nor of unassailable worth? Why should I aim at an omniscience so ably approximated by Mr. Braithwaite?—why seem to parody a devotion so heroically and kindly sustained as his?"

His second name is "William Stanley Braithwaite—maker of great audiences."

Among the books we have received are Radin's "Jews Among the Greeks and Romans (Jewish Publication Society) which Negroes may read profitably; the Rev. R. A. Morrisey sends the "Bible History of the Negro." It frankly accepts Hebrew legends as authentic history, but otherwise shows some reading and carries some suggestions.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

THE Campaign is on and already the "Little Black Man from Egypt" is emerging from the woodpile. Louisiana is scared stiff. The Democratic "machine" there is apparently pretty rotten: "No such cry as 'Negro,'" says the Gueydam, La., *News*, "is going to frighten right-thinking men from voting to down the corrupt practices of the Democratic party of this state. They have voted to down them within the party and failed to succeed. This time they are going out of the party to vote them down. Not because they do not believe in Democratic principles, but because they want to exterminate the machine within the Democratic party in this state that has for so many years corrupted the ballot and practiced iniquities upon honest men."

But the "Negro" cry persists. The New Orleans *States* is grave and portentous: 'For nearly twenty years the Negro has played no part in the politics of Louisiana. He hasn't tried to register and we have had racial peace in the State, and the Negro has made greater progress than during any other period since reconstruction. Yet almost simultaneously with the launching of Mr. Parker's Republican-Progressive movement the old spirit moves him and he comes again to the front.

"Let no one believe that if he ever gets back on the rolls his affiliations will be with the Democratic party, whose traditional political enemy he is and will be for years to come."

The *Times-Picayune* warns the public against leaders who "evidently fear that they cannot win the voters on real live issues and therefore 'hike back' to the Negro question as one upon which they may be able to stir up the electorate."

But the Shreveport *Times* is obdurate: "The *Times* does not believe John M. Parker wants the Negro back in politics in this state; it has never accused him of standing for the Negro. But the *Times* does believe that Mr. Parker is playing with fire and that he is joined with forces in politics that he can no more control than he can control the floods in the Mississippi. We may know where Mr. Parker stands with respect to the Negro in politics, but can we say with equal certainty that Mr. Parker represents the aims and purposes of his political associates in the nation? Can Mr. Benoit or anybody else say with certainty that if Louisiana broke away from her Democratic moorings it would not tend to encourage that sentiment in the Republican party which survived reconstruction to force the Negro back as a political equation in the South?"

A "lady" writes daintily to the *Times-Picayune*: "Your splendid editorial on 'The Negro Issue' is especially gratifying to the women of Louisiana, who are hoping and expecting to have the privilege, some day in the near future, of voting.

"Your quotation from the *Ruston Leader* says: 'The Negro has been eliminated from the political affairs of this state, and the issue should remain buried forever.'

"As you say: 'This is sound common sense and should be echoed and taught everywhere in Louisiana.'"

But Parker's manager just gets plain mad: "Any man who says John Parker stands for the Negro in politics is a liar,"

said Wilson T. Peterman, campaign manager for the independent Democratic candidate for the governorship.

Notwithstanding all this the Democratic candidate puts the unanswerable southern dilemma this way:

"The Progressives in this campaign have attempted to ridicule the danger of the return of the Negro into politics, but the fact remains that the Negro still is here in great numbers and that there is no law to prevent him paying the poll tax or from registering if he has the property or the educational qualifications, which thousands of them have.

"There are but three ways of preventing the Negro regaining an important, perhaps a decisive place, in the politics of the state, viz.:

"First—The terrible, shotgun method by which is meant all forms of violence against the person, and which many of you remember to have been used effectively in Louisiana.

"Second—The equally immoral and illegal, and less manly if less terrible method, of stuffing the ballot box. This method was used effectively in the past, both against the Negroes and the whites.

"Third—The present method, both legal and humane, of settling all political differences between the whites in an exclusively white primary, an election in which no one but registered white men can vote.

"If, as I conceive, there are but these three methods, what are you to understand by John M. Parker's fervid declarations against the white primary? Granted the postulate, it follows that he either is in favor of one of the other two methods."

Meantime a Georgia demagogue has found a new disfranchisement in refusing Negroes the right of hearing before Congressional Committees. The Hon. Archibald Grimké writes: "At the day and hour set for the hearing, I repaired to the district committee room with a committee of colored citizens. The chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Vinson of Georgia, being absent, Congressman Tinkham phoned him that we were waiting, and he replied that he would be with us in 10 minutes. In 10 minutes, sure enough, he came in, and another Southern member of the sub-committee followed him. The chairman took Congressman Tinkham into an adjoining room, and, I hear, read the riot act to him, for deceiving him. Mr. Tinkham, in asking for the hearing, told Mr. Vinson that a few citizens wanted to be heard on the bills. Vinson considered that this was deception, for he supposed that the citizens referred to by Mr. Tinkham were white people who wanted to speak in favor of the bills. He says, 'I was never more astonished in my life when I saw the committee room filled with a lot of niggers and mongrels.' He flatly refused to re-enter the room while we were there, and compelled Congressman Tinkham to sit all by himself and conduct the hearing."

Oklahoma is swallowing its "grandfather" dose with difficulty. A colored paper, the *Black Dispatch*, writes:

"We want every black man in the State of Oklahoma to remember that unless some time between the 30th day of April and the 11th day of May he finds his precinct registrar and registers, he will, under the provisions of Section 4 of Senate Bill No. 38, be denied the right of suffrage. This pernicious and vicious statute fails to require the registrar to be a resident within the precinct. It does not, with intention on the part of its framers, establish a place where the registrar during these nine short days of grace may be found. But it requires you to seek out and find this carpet-bagging vagabond of a coward in the nine short days, that the law intends he shall put in hiding from you.

"In lieu of this unholy, foul attempt to destroy our liberty and our rights, it behooves every black man to start out now finding out who the precinct registrar is. Find that scoundrel and find him now. Make him understand that he will have to put in nine real days of hiding and that you propose to make him go the limit in ignoring the decisions and mandates of the Supreme Court of the United States."

We always did like Oklahoma English! The Ohio kind also appeals. The Cleveland, O., *Gazette* says:

"The colored men of Ohio owe a great deal to the men who gave them freedom, and a free ballot in the north.—Editor E. Howard Gilkey in Columbus (O.) *Saturday Monitor*.

"Has Editor Gilkey forgotten that two hundred thousand of these men were colored soldiers, and that the tide of the war of the rebellion did not turn until they were enlisted and became active? Do not the 'white' men of Ohio and the country 'owe a great deal' to them for the material assistance they rendered 'to preserve

the union?' Did they not earn and pay for not only their freedom but also a free ballot not only 'in the north' but also in the south where it has been withheld, with the government's silent consent, almost continuously since the close of that war?"

EAVES

THE little Black Boy of Des Moines has stirred up something by making remarks about the flag. The *Courier-Herald* of Saginaw, Mich., writes:

"The United States is the country of the Negro and of the little, eleven year old representative of that race in Des Moines. Negro soldiers fought for it in the Civil war, in the Spanish-American war and are fighting in Mexico. Negro agriculturists and educators and others in a wide variety of lines are aiding in its development, and feel a strong and patriotic sense of loyalty to it. Perhaps the eleven year old lad himself will, when he has become a little older, but not, we fear, under the treatment that is being accorded him. Patriotism is not a thing that can be forced. He might be made to salute the flag, but he would feel no regard for it. This business of compelling a salute to the flag is never very satisfactory. President Wilson, who started out to exact a salute from someone down in Mexico, preferably Huerta, and who never got it, can testify to that."

The colored *Business Booster* of New York adds:

"You may interpret the Bible as you please but no Hebrew prophet ever spoke a truer word than did that little fellow in Iowa. For God is the Ideal of Justice and Goodness, and no self-respecting people will subscribe to the infamies that are daily being perpetrated upon the colored people of this country, and of which this outrageous sentence upon a child is a typical example:

"The other day a boy in New Jersey refused to salute the American flag. The school authorities and the courts decided to let him do as he pleased, since he was a white Canadian, a member of a strong and powerful nation. Some hundreds of Mexicans and a number of Americans were sacrificed in an effort to get Huerta to salute the American flag, but the only salute that the Mexicans have yet given to the banner of Hearst and Vardaman and the Des Moines judge or 'justice,' was fired by Francisco Villa two weeks ago.

"There will be quite a number of such salutes exchanged before the flag of 'justice to all' is respected in Mexico, and it is a pity that men of the same blood as that Iowa boy should be among the first to engage in that exchange of compliments since, as a gentleman from Kentucky said to some friends in New York, the men who have been protecting the American border for four years and are now in the van of Funston's columns 'are not American troops; they are only Niggers.' Meanwhile the voice of little Hubert Eaves, with the prophetic instinct of Hannah's sons, rings over this land: 'I will not salute your flag, for there is no God in it.' And these ringing words presage the awakening *of a people who will no more be slaves.*"

MOB-MURDER

CHAPLAIN T. G. STEWART, of Wilberforce, writes us:

"Please display that grand photograph you have on page 303 of your April number and mark it: 'The Glory of the Land of the Free.' What greater freedom can be found anywhere on earth, the freedom to kill people; a kind of game license that never expires."

A white Texan adds, in the N. Y. *Globe:*

"The last issue of CRISIS repeats what your paper had to say about the doings in Georgia. If the press continues to condemn lynchings and burnings as it has done of late, those barbarous acts will soon be a thing of the past. Continue to write against this crime until it is stamped out. The public has been misled by two misguided former governors. Once the public considers lynching disgraceful, then it will cease. Yours against lynching and burnings.

"RAYMOND VERINMORET."

Denton, Tex.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* is fighting the good fight:

"We are not going to put an end to lynching in Georgia as long as we continue to try to explain.

"The one way to stop such 'anarchy and treason'—as Judge Lambdin so well characterized it—is to admit that there is no sort of excuse for it; and then, hold the lynchers as well as their victims strictly accountable to the law."

Meantime "anarchy and treason" flourish; a white Dallas, Texas, preacher writes to the *Western Recorder:*

"In this latitude it is not a crime to kill a Negro. In many sections, it is rather a virtue. There are doubtless many officers who think it a distinction to kill a Negro, and thus begin to cut notches on the handles of their guns. Any white man of any class, at any time, under any circumstances, can walk up the streets in any southern town and murder any Negro, from the highest to the lowest, and every man among us, both white and black, knows that this murderer will never be punished. If there are exceptions, they only prove the rule. Personally, I know of no exceptions. Even if the murderer is indicted, which is not probable, he will be acquitted by the average jury. On the other hand, if any Negro in the South kills any white man under any circumstances, no matter if the white man is entirely in the wrong, the Negro will be promptly mobbed, or speedily executed according to the forms of law."

Even under the English flag this mob law spreads. The *Christian Express,* South Africa, says:

"At the recent Criminal Sessions at Grahamstown, when a European farmer was acquitted by a European jury on a charge of murder arising out of the death of a Basuto cattle herder who had been killed while in the farmer's employment and the body hidden away, the Judge President found it his duty to express his disagreement with the finding. Nevertheless the acquittal was received with applause. The incident calls attention afresh to a scandalous situation in the administering of justice between Europeans and Natives, against which we have again and again protested. To put it plainly, if a European in the Union of South Africa is charged with the murder of a Native, the European jury, by which alone he can be tried, will not convict him."

Bishop W. A. Candler warns the South against one proposed remedy:

"The remedy for the evil of lynching is not the inciting of courts to yield to the mob by adopting processes of indecent haste, but the preaching of a crusade against mob law of every kind and moving the people to reverence law and maintain orderly government. Without popular devotion to law and order civilization is not possible; and when civilization has perished under the ruins of government, only the strong, who can, by money or other means, protect themselves, will be safe. Whose life is secure when the poorest and most friendless man in the land cannot shield himself against passion and prejudice with the strong defenses of the laws?"

The New York Evening *Globe* says to the Governor of Georgia:

"It is difficult to make out just what 'more stringent laws' Governor Harris has in mind. Lynching is murder and murder is a crime. At least it is so considered in every civilized country, and we believe that Georgia, supposedly a civilized state in a civilized country, has a law on her statute books making murder a capital offense. This being so, what more can Governor Harris ask?

"All the laws in the universe will not avail to stop lynching if they are not enforced. As long as those who go in for mob law know that they can give free rein to their passions without fear of punishment lynching never will be stamped out. There is a time for speech and there is a time for action, and the time for speech in Georgia is over."

The Montgomery *Advertiser* writes:

"Who are we, that we villify Russia for its cruelty? We have excoriated Georgia for its depressing record in mob and personal violence. Lynching is a crime whether committed in Alabama or Georgia. Alabama has no reason to plume itself on its respect for law and order when we are only less guilty in that we do not have as many lynchings as Georgia does.

"The usual excuse for lynching was missing in the Sumter county affair. The Negro boy had not committed 'the usual crime.' He had not even committed murder. The apologists for lynching, in this case, can not take refuge in the explanation of such a crime of violence, by boasting that they were protecting the honor of their women."

How far reaching the mob spirit goes is shown in an abstract from a New York Evening *Post* correspondent, writing from Tuskegee:

"The white element here is a force which is by no means negligible. It must be remembered that although there has been a notable advance in recent years the over-

coming of race prejudice has by no means been achieved. From the point of view of the Southern white, such an institution for Negro education as Tuskegee is only permitted on good behavior, and any suspicion that the Negro was forgetting to 'know his place' would lead to trouble."

Back of all this lynching spirit lie facts like these which a colored petition to the mayor and council of Atlanta enumerates:

"We are taxed to support and supply a city library for the white citizens, and we cannot get a book from it.

"We are taxed to build and support high schools for your white boys and girls, while we must pay $2.50 a month in private schools for high school training for our boys and girls. In forty years we have paid $600,000 for this purpose.

"We support technical schools for your white boys, and business schools for your white girls and have no such places for our boys and girls.

"We are taxed to support parks and swimming pools for your children and we have no provision made for our children.

"You have passed segregation laws to compel us to live in filthy and muddy streets and alleys, while the country roads miles from the city are paved. See parts of Chestnut, Walnut, Sun-Set Avenue, Baker, Hilliard, from Auburn to Irwin, Auburn Avenue, from Hilliard to Southern Railroad, Howell from Irwin to Highland Avenue, and hundreds of other streets in the segregated districts that are disgraces to any town.

"Fairness, patience and good will are more powerful than laws. The sooner our white friends learn that the better it will be for us all."

The Greensboro, N. C., *News* minces no words:

"How can North Carolina, for instance, go into the court of northern public opinion and plead that she means well by the Negro and will deal justly with him as long as the crime of Wayne county goes unavenged? How can the South, as a whole, plead for a free hand in dealing with the Negro while Georgia drips with his blood? We have a vast prejudice to overcome in the North, but it is not all prejudice; and every time one of these assassinations takes place the problem becomes harder.

"It is the immutable law of the universe that no crime goes unpunished. Our hands are stained with blood, and there is a terrible presumption that some of it is innocent blood. We have paid for it already, paid in more ways than we know, and a price greater than most of us imagine. We have paid for it millions upon uncounted millions of money; we have paid for it in the prostitution of our system of justice and a growing contempt for all law; worst of all, we have paid for it in a coarsening of our moral fiber to such a degree that now reports of such horrors rouse in us only a languid interest.

"But there is no assurance that the score is settled yet. Part of the payment is the alienation of the sympathy of our own race in the North, so that they are pretty sure to leave us to fight our battle without help or encouragement from them. It may easily come to pass that the payment will include another struggle worse than the one of the last generation. Is it not time to quit running up the account?"

SOLDIERS AND SOLDIERS

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune* says of the war in East Africa:

"It started eighteen months or more ago, on a relatively small scale, but has by degrees developed into a big war, the fortunes of which are likely to affect the whole dark continent for at least a century to come.

"This is due to the arming of the blacks. What I mean by the "blacks" are not those oft admirably disciplined native troops commanded by white officers, but various Negro and Negroid tribes, who, entirely barbarous and with no instruction whatsoever, are left free to use arms and ammunition wholly without control.

"The blacks outnumber the whites in all parts of Africa in such overwhelming fashion that the danger of their rising against the Europeans has always been regarded as a growing peril, full of menace to the cause of civilization. To avert it all sorts of treaties have been made, prohibiting the importation of arms and ammunitions into Africa for sale to the natives, and careful watch has been maintained by all those powers possessed of colonies in the dark continent."

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"There are no better soldiers than the Negroes. Let Congress heed the appeal of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People by providing that some of the new regiments to be added to the regular army shall be made up of Negro citizens. The four Negro regiments now in the army have made excellent records as fighters. It might be urged, also, that the recruiting of Negroes would be comparatively easy. Give the black race the chance and it would furnish a large army for the country—yes, even the country that cruelly lynches Negro offenders without warrant of law."

There is a connection between these two articles which even the blind may see.

EDUCATION

THE white South is continually insisting that Reconstruction gave nothing but evil to the South. When it has been repeatedly pointed out that Negro suffrage gave the South public schools, democratic government, and the beginnings of a new social legislation, the answer has usually been a hoot of derision. It is interesting then to find a southern writer, E. W. Knight, in the *South Atlantic Quarterly* rendering rather unwilling proofs of our contentions. He says of Virginia:

"The election of delegates to a convention to frame a constitution for the state, called under the Reconstruction Act of March 2, 1867, was held October 18th to 21st of that year. The official registration showed 120,101 white and 105,832 colored voters; but about 44,000 whites who had registered failed to vote and the vote was otherwise so distributed as to give the Negroes a decided advantage. The convention met in Richmond December 3rd. Its composition was altogether unlike anything ever before seen in a constitutional or legislative body of the State. Of the 105 members more than a score were Negroes."

The committee on education contained three white conservatives, five white radicals, and three Negroes. The radicals and the Negroes immediately offered resolutions looking toward "a system of common school education to be supported by the State." The proposed article on education providing "the usual features of a modern school system" were submitted to the convention January 28th and were eventually adopted. The first legislature met October 5th, 1869, with twenty-seven Negro members. This legislature put into execution the school system provided by the Constitution, July 11th, 1870. *"For the first time in our history Virginia had a thorough-going and fairly adequate school law."* The chief satisfaction that the white southern author of this article is able to get out of it is that some of the more radical Negroes failed in their consistent fight to make the public schools of Virginia not only free, but without color discrimination of any sort.

Turning to present educational matters the editorial in the Columbia (S. C.) *States* is illuminating:

"In the last school year the *per capita* expenditure for each white child enrolled in the public schools of South Carolina was $16.22 and for each Negro child $1.93. On the injustice of this disproportion one might dilate. A large part of all taxes is paid by labor—there are those who say that the whole tax load ultimately is carried by labor—and the majority of the laborers in this State are Negroes. It is certain, however, that the Negroes are paying in direct taxes for education nearly as much as is returned to Negro schools.

"Unless it is the wish and the resolution of those who control the affairs of South Carolina that the Negroes shall remain in ignorance, the facts are too plain for denial that the state is failing egregiously in its educational policy so far as these people are considered. 'The money now expended for Negro education,' the state superintendent of education asserts, 'is largely wasted' and to the white people of the state he puts this question: 'Can we longer allow this large element in our population to follow their present practices and to remain in their present condition?'

"The question ought to put men to thinking. When the Negroes were slaves a small number of white men were wealthy and of most of them the wealth was more apparent than real. Meantime the competition of slave labor held thousands of white men in poverty. It is a pertinent inquiry now whether or not the emancipation of the Negroes has removed the shackles from the whites.

"So long as the Negro shall be ignorant his standard of living will be low and his wage low. Only those will profit from his labor who know how to exploit it, who have

the managerial ability to use unskilled labor in numbers on plantations and in other considerable industrial units. The inevitable result is that unskilled white labor, though it be naturally more intelligent and will struggle to maintain a higher living standard, will be forced to accept the Negro's wage and descend to the Negro's living level. This is the economic process now going on here in South Carolina, modified in considerable degree by the artificial segregation of white labor in transportation, the textile industry and other occupations in the cities and towns. Meanwhile, the unskilled white labor in the rural districts from which there is steady inflow to the towns as it is driven from the farms by Negro competition is a constant menace to the wage scale of the whole labor already segregated."

The Birmingham, Ala., *Ledger* writing about black folk says:

"The real object and purpose of education is, or should be, to equip the beneficiary for better and more productive work. As soon as he gets in his head that he is being educated so he won't have to work, he should be excluded from any participation in education at the cost of the public or even of deluded fanatics on the subject of Negro uplift and advancement."

The *Independent*, N. Y., writing about white folk says:

"Most teachers in domestic science and most people who speak and write on the subject of household efficiency take the attitude that the result of increased efficiency in housekeeping will be to reduce the cost of living, to make domesticity more satisfying to women, and to keep the home the center of community life. None of these things will inevitably follow. The real object of increasing home efficiency is to get rid of housework—to transform as much as possible of it into community work, and to boil down the rest to an irreducible minimum, so that women may have a chance to do some of the other things, from regulating the gas supply to supervising the schools, that need to be done in a country that is trying to become a democracy. For no interest in clubs, sports or society, no suffrage agitation or feminist propaganda will so effectually undomesticate and socialize women as the simple expedient of cutting the cable of household drudgery that has hitherto tied them to the house. Every new apparatus for house cleaning, every satisfactorily prepared food, every laundry which washes the clothes as well as 'Maggie' at the wash tub, every invention from the electric egg-beater to the machine to darn stockings is a direct step toward women's political, social and industrial enfranchisement for a larger usefulness."

We append two clippings without comment:

"Spelman Seminary, a mission school for Negro girls, at Atlanta, Ga., celebrates its thirty-fifth anniversary to-morrow and Friday. In a letter sent out by the Seminary, it is suggested that donations to the endowment fund would be fitting anniversary gifts. Information about the school may be obtained from Miss Lucy Hale Tapley, president."

—N. Y. *Evening Post* (White).

"Spelman Seminary has a hospital department established for Negro patients, presumably its own pupils and teachers. The strange thing about this Negro hospital, with Negro patients and Negro nurses, is that no Negro physician can operate on his own patient. If that physician chooses to go there while the operation is to be performed, he may only sit by and see the operation performed by a white physician, who may be his inferior in the work to be done as well as the practice and experience."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Post* (Colored).

Add to these this bit from a correspondent in the Chicago *Evening Post* writing of Things that Be:

"It is true, as stated, that there are some hundreds of men and women car cleaners who, becoming dissatisfied with the wages paid them and the working conditions of the company, decided to enforce their demands for higher wages and a change of conditions by walking out and leaving the company at a very great disadvantage, and that their places have been filled by colored men and women. But it is also true that had their plans not miscarried and had they succeeded in being recognized by union labor organizations prior to their walking out, we would no doubt have had a repetition of the now famous Debs strike had these same colored men and women even attempted to qualify for the position thus vacated.

"Now if Mr. Walsh is fair—and at present writing I have no reason to believe

him otherwise—does he not know that there is a large and ever-increasing army of unemployed colored men and women in this great cosmopolitan city, and further, that they are not so by choice, but by the prescriptions placed upon them by racial and labor conditions?

"In other words, as long as the former car cleaners were satisfied with the wages received and the conditions under which they labored, it was impossible for a colored man or woman to gain employment in that department. Then, how could they be supposed to sympathize with former employees or to refuse, when the opportunity came to take vacant places? And why should they be termed 'strikebreakers' for seizing an opportunity to earn their daily bread?"

MISCEGENATION

SAYS the St. Paul (Minn.) *Appeal*, a colored organ:

"The South, that is the white South, is not opposed to racial admixture, but being at heart thoroughly immoral it insists that the mixing be done in an illegal manner.

"The mixing which has already been accomplished was started by the white South. It began in the days of slavery, when the white master forced the black slave women to bear children, who followed the condition of their mothers and became slaves. A few masters manumitted their half-breed children, but they were the exceptions to the general rule. Many masters made a practice of breeding their own offspring for sale and in time the raising of children for the slave markets became a recognized southern industry.

"Since the abolition of slavery, the white South, claiming Christ as its guiding star, has enacted laws making Christian marriage a felony, thus directly aiding immorality. The white South has in every way endeavored to humiliate and degrade its colored people the majority of whom have more or less Caucasian blood."

THE "SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST"

LORD BRYCE, in his Huxley lecture, recently delivered in Birmingham, England, is thus quoted in part by the N. Y. *Times*:

"There never was a doctrine which those who adopted it could not find some theory or some authority to justify. People used to go to the Bible for texts which would sanctify their conduct. Now they generally go to natural science. I remember a time when slavery was defended by quoting Noah's declaration that Ham, or rather Canaan, the son of Ham, should serve his elder brother, Ham being assumed to have been the progenitor of the Negro race. A more remarkable instance was the promulgation of a view that the African Negro was not really a man at all. The first time I ever saw or heard the distinguished writer and teacher in whose honor this Huxley lecture has been founded was in 1864, when he was delivering a lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons on Human Anatomy, in which he demolished and dismissed with indignant scorn arguments founded on the structure of the bones, which were intended to prove that the Negro was an anthropoid ape. We must not be surprised if today a nation, which is nothing if not scientific, seeks and finds in what is called the Darwinian doctrine of natural selection proofs of the view that the elimination of the weak by the strong is the method by which progress is attained in the social and political, no less than in the biological sphere."

And then, this in the *New Republic* from the hand of Roland G. Usher:

"Those of us in St. Louis who like to believe that we stand for democracy, idealism and justice, who look back upon the history of the American people as one of noble achievement in pursuance of the ideal of liberty and freedom, are immeasurably shocked by the adoption of the segregation ordinance on February 29. There are literally no redeeming features. The initiative, intended to protect the people against injustice and oppression, in almost its first use became the instrument of intolerance and prejudice. No other issues interfered with the judgment of the electorate. A special election removed all possibility that the result was in any way influenced by any consideration indirectly associated with segregation. The overwhelming majority by which it won sufficiently proves the condition of public sentiment in the fourth city of the United States. Not through a thin pretense of our supposed democracy and idealism was thrust this hideous figure of avarice, ignorance and prejudice."

Editorial

SHAW

"YES: I should like to write a play showing that the South is really ruled by the Negro with a hideous tyranny just as the prisoners in a prison dominate everything—dictate the daily habits of the jailers, oppress and obsess their imaginations, color their consciences, force them to share their imprisonment and yet give them none of the prisoners' freedom from care and responsibility. But I am not a Southern white, and nobody else could do it, and I cannot do everything.

"G. BERNARD SHAW.

MR. JOHN PHILIP SOUSA

MR. SOUSA is furnishing popular music at the New York Hippodrome. Recently he has been the victim of a terrible mistake and the CRISIS hastens to offer deep-felt sympathy. It seems that in the "March of States" a sickening mistake has been made by a Georgia colonel whose eyesight was probably defective and who thought Georgia was represented by dangling bodies of lynched Negroes. The mistake as Mr. Sousa plaintively says: "Has very nearly broken my heart for the reason that I, who am responsible for the music of the 'March of the States' at the New York Hippodrome, was born south of the Mason and Dixon line, and secondly, one of my pet theories has gone to smash. I have always believed that music had a story-telling quality. The group of girls representing Nevada come on the stage dangling effigies of their respective husbands and dance to the tunes of 'I'm On My Way to Reno' and 'Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye.' How any one can mistake them for Georgia girls is beyond my comprehension.

"In 'The March of the States' Georgia is represented in music by that good old tune known as 'A Georgia Camp Meeting,' and the girls of your beloved State are costumed in a garb that suggests cotton from its spring green to its full bloom."

Spring green to its full bloom! We would almost like to insist that a few Negroes depending from the boughs of near-by trees would have loaned a certain realism to the scene, but we know that the Southern heart of Mr. Sousa could not possibly stand any such delicate suggestion. Oh! this cruel, cruel, World!

THE PAGEANT

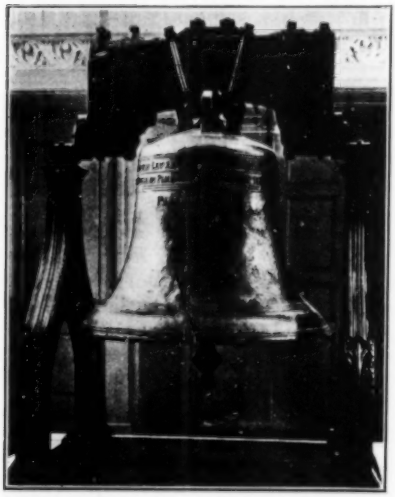
ONE hundred years ago, in 1816, the first General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church met in Philadelphia. The first movement toward the founding of this church took place in 1787 when Richard Allen and Absalom Jones, resenting the treatment they had received in the white Methodist church, withdrew. Jones became the first colored Episcopal priest in America and Allen founded the African Methodist Episcopal church. It was not, however, until a generation later that there were enough churches and conferences to call a General Conference of this church. It is fitting that its Centennial Conference should be celebrated in some striking manner and the General Conference Committee has asked the Horizon Guild to present again the Pageant, the "Star of Ethiopia."

This pageant has been given in New York and in Washington with

striking success. It is planned to make it even more successful in Philadelphia. Twelve hundred and fifty actors and singers are to be used and the pageant will be presented three nights, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, May 16, 18 and 20, at the great Convention Hall which seats 15,000 people. There can be no doubt that this will be a notable occasion.

DEMOCRACY

NEARLY every schoolboy knows the quotation printed on the Liberty Bell which rang in the independence of the United States: "Proclaim Liberty throughout the Land and to the inhabitants thereof." If these children or any other American were asked for the source of this quotation they would make various guesses, but they certainly would not contribute it to Ethiopia.



Mr. John E. Milholland has recently been stressing the fact that this celebrated quotation was the word of Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses, a priest of Midian and an "Ethiopian." The curious may find in the book of Exodus, chapter XVIII, the excellent plan of democratic government laid down by Jethro, and although there seems to have been some racial prejudice, the Hebrew legend brings out the anger of the Lord against those who dared speak against the dark wife of Moses. In modern commemoration of this ancient priest, Mr. Milholland has founded in Atlantic City, N. J., a Jethro Memorial Church.

THE NEGRO COLLEGE

THE General Education Board has again shown by its appropriations that it does not believe in the higher education of Negroes, and that it does not propose to support their institutions to any great extent. Under grudging and almost impossible conditions it has given small sums to Fisk University and still smaller sums to a few other colleges; but for the most part, while encouraging the training of talent among whites, North and South, it gives simply sops for common school and industrial training to the black South. This year Calhoun, Fort Valley and Manassas received in all $9,000. They are excellent schools, but they are doing for the most part work which the Southern States ought to do. The Jeanes Fund gets $10,000 from the General Education Board, and "Home Makers" clubs among Negroes get $16,250.

All these objects are worthy. We have not a word to say against them. But what the General Education Board ought to do is to give an endowment of half a million to Fisk, Atlanta and Howard, and thus show to the world that America is not afraid of trained Negro brains.

FLORIDA

THE land of flowers presents today perhaps the most interesting industrial problem so far as colored people are concerned that can be found in the country. Black men and white

"crackers" are pouring into the State. The black men have a good industrial foothold in agriculture, in business and in the trades, particularly in cigar-making. They have an excellent chance here owing to the fact that they work side by side in the same establishments with white West Indians. Nevertheless, the effort to beat them back industrially has already begun. Slowly but surely they are being forced out of the cigar trade. Here is a chance for practical industrial training; usually colored students are trained in decadent or poorly-paid trades. Why do not the colored people establish in Tampa a school of cigar-making? They could put brains and money in such an establishment and save a great and well-paid industry to their race.

SOCIAL EQUALITY

THE Southern white man who writes the *Outlook* editorials on the Negro said recently: "The social intimacy (or so-called social equality that some disloyal Negroes have craved and the sort of politics that created the evils of the Reconstruction era, have been the two main causes of the race complication." This is as flat a falsehood as could easily be told. The cause of the difficulties in Reconstruction was the determination of the white South to re-enslave Negroes, and the determination of the Negroes to be really free.

The writer goes on to say that the late Booker T. Washington believed that "the only social intimacy the Negro required was that open to him among his own people." This is not true. No American Negro ever accepted so much social recognition as Mr. Washington. He dined with white men and women, he sat in the parlors of his white friends, he was entertained at their homes, he met and conferred with them on all possible social occasions. Why did he do this? Because he craved their company? No. He did it for the reason given by the late Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court, a Mississippian and a Confederate: Justice Lamar, in a speech made several years before his appointment to the bench, in speaking of the Negro problem, said: "He can only be elevated by education—not the mere education of books, but the education that comes from contact with the 'superior mind.'" Wherever that "superior mind" is found the Negro will be found. Sometimes it is found in a white skin; sometimes it is found in a black skin; but any social life which tries to forbid common contact of human minds is not only wrong and dangerous but in the long run it is impossible.

THE BAPTISTS

THE article on the Baptists in the April CRISIS was written with some hesitation. It is always easier for a periodical to be silent than to speak out on controversial subjects; but the Baptist church is too large and means too much to the mass of American Negroes for silence on their present division. We have received, therefore, the following letter from Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, corresponding secretary of the Women's Convention of the National Baptist Convention, with deep appreciation:

"I note that you give space to the Baptist controversy in the April number of the CRISIS and I want to thank you for the fair analysis of the case as I find it summed up on page 316.

"You are positively right when you say that 'it is a factional fight with something of right and something of wrong on either side.'

"I am writing to call your attention to the fact that in our little paper sent under this cover we are appealing to the men on both sides to settle their differences as becometh Christians.

"I know the CRISIS cannot give all its space to this Baptist wrangle, but I believe you would be making a valuable contribution to a worthy cause by simply calling attention to the fact that there is a large number of Baptists who are working for Peace. Even the men who are fighting have been fair enough to say that we are moving in the right direction and that it would be well for the denomination to listen to our appeal. We are asking editors and persons in position to help us."

A short account of the movement referred to is printed elsewhere in this number. Now let the strong men of the Baptist church get behind this peace movement. It must succeed. It will succeed if we make it succeed.

TO THE RESCUE

THE colored troops are leading in the Mexican foray. It is a foolish venture. Just the kind of mistake that we are beginning to think is characteristic of the Wilson administration. Nevertheless "Their's not to reason why," and consequently the Tenth Cavalry with Major Young in command of the Second Squadron is now in Mexico. As one report says: "Especial credit should be given the Tenth." Then, too, the Twenty-fourth, another colored regiment, has been called to support the movement. So in America, in Europe and in Africa black men are fighting for the liberties of white men and pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. One of these bright mornings black men are going to learn how to fight for themselves.

"NON RETURNABLE"

THE CRISIS beginning with the May number becomes a "non-returnable" magazine. This may not mean much to the general reader, but every publisher knows that this means a milestone in the progress of a publication. At first every magazine and periodical is compelled to send copies to agents with the understanding that unsold copies may be returned. If the agent is careful and business-like very few copies will come back, but careless agents may make a publisher print hundreds and even thousands more copies than the public demands simply by overestimating their ability to dispose of them. The result is a serious loss to the publisher and difficulty in estimating his real circulation.

The CRISIS agents are a picked set of unusually efficient persons, and as a matter of fact during the last three years very few magazines have been returned. It was, therefore, an easy matter for us to introduce the new rule that all magazines ordered hereafter are to be paid for, and that agents must exercise care and business insight in making their orders. Thus we make another forward step in efficiency and good service.

FROM A FORMER GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

DEAR SIR:

Enclosed please find my check for $101.00, as I wish to contribute $100.00 to the work of your Association, and send $1.00 for a year's subscription to the CRISIS beginning with the April number to be sent to the above address.

I do this after having seen for the first time in my life a copy of the CRISIS and after reading your Sixth Annual Report. Having lived in Hawaii and having brought with me a colored chauffeur while spending the winter here both of us are surprised at what we learn of the treatment of the Negro.

GEORGE R. CARTER.

SALUTATIONS

WE confess to strong and perfectly legitimate sympathy with the colored lad, Hubert Eaves, of Des Moines, Ia., who refused to salute the

American flag. We believe in courtesy and to a certain extent in the thing which is called "patriotism," but we believe that a flag which cannot induce in children natural and spontaneous affection, and which calls for courts and sentences to induce respect, we believe that such a flag represents a seriously defective country. Hubert Eaves if he has any sense at all, and he evidently has, knows perfectly well that the country which this flag represents has treated him with studied insult, dishonesty and cruelty. If in the face of that he could induce himself to salute the country's flag for the hope of the future or in gratitude for little things in the past, very well; but if he cannot do this the most decent thing for the country and for the city of Des Moines would be to fail to see Hubert when he forgets to bob his head.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OUR good friend, the decrepit Charleston *News and Courier* says: "DuBois would like to employ the schools for breaking down social lines, and that is a dream which will never be realized." If this is true then the public schools are a failure. For the business of the public schools, always recognized from the beginning, has been to break down social lines, to do away with silly distinctions not based on individual work, to be the melting pot out of which comes the great and dreamed of democracy. Of course the South opposes it because it opposes democracy. Of course the bourbon *Courier* waves its "nevers" and always has. Slavery would "never" be abolished, the Negro would "never" be educated, black men would "never" vote, and so on down through the whole gamut by those who, not contented to legislate and plan for time, are determined to arrange for eternity. As a matter of fact there is a determined attempt in the South to make the public school system so far as Negroes are concerned a method of training servants for the bourbon rich, and these same people are precisely the folk who have no business to have servants because they never have known and never will know apparently how to treat human beings.

THE NEGRO LIBRARY

ON March 15 at the offices of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society the Negro library furnished by Negro American authors was opened in London with a first instalment of twenty-five books. About twenty-five more books are ready to go forward. The CRISIS has made personal appeals to the more distinguished of our authors to furnish volumes for the library. It would like to reinforce this appeal and ask all such persons to send books.

ESSENCE

By GEORGIA DOUGLASS JOHNSON

THE dreams of the dreamer
Are life-drops that pass
The break in the heart
Thru the soul's hour-glass.

The songs of the singer
Are tones that repeat
The cry of the heart—
'Till it ceases to beat.

NIGHT THOUGHTS

By E. A. GIBSON

I.

I WENT out into the night. No stars shone. The leaden clouds hung low and sullen—a slow, heavy sea painted against the canopy of heaven to shut out the moonlight and shut in the chill-damp wind of that January night. There was no sound save the soughing of pine-trees, now and then the distant yelp of a hound, dreaming of better nights than this. Far afield I saw those pines—a knot of black shadow fringing the sky.

Toilers' cabins were dark; there was no sound of habitation. No banjos, no fiddles, no rythmic shuffle of feet, no corn-songs, no rustic frolics, no folk-hymns,—Nothing! Then through the night stole a solitary hoot of some owl—a bit shy; a whip-poor-will called—low-voiced and sad.

Birds of the night, I thought, why break this silence thus solemnly? Your lonely notes tear into me! Call again! Rouse up even the nights of the fifties; wake the folk-spirit, tune the fiddles, set the folk-hymns going in the cabins!

I listened. They called no more. I was sad.

Just birds, I thought, that know too much of freedom; that know too much of winds and rain and starlight and moonlight; that know nothing of dull-heartedness, fear, hate—nothing of the oppression of humankind!

The moon peeped through a rift in the clouds, and was gone; but it had shone on me—far down in the South country where toilers dwell in hushed humility and in their low mutterings utter half-phrased prayers to the God who rules over blood-letting men! Ah! mother England, why let down the bars of your debtors' prisons to but open the flood-gates of bloody wrath in the hearts of debtors unborn? Strange wrath, too, this wrath against those who, forced into the new land to humbly serve and wait, still serve, and wait—for the justice and righteousness which they were taught was in the Christ. Two thousand years of the Christ—and four men, hanging high and dangling in the breeze! Ah! Christianity! What mean those spires—pointing upward and filled with the tolling of bells. Ah, transgressors! Ill be the day you chant your hymns and lisp your Paternosters! Human-havocers!

II.

I went into the house, and I dreamed.

A solemn Judge sat still.

Four men from Earth—all seeming meek and gentle.

Judge: "How now, what good deed?"

The First: "I died, giving succor to my wife and child."

Judge: "No doubt; and to all mankind?"

The First: "I went to the church; I tossed a cent to a blind man."

Judge: "What meaneth, then, the blood on thy hands?"

The First: "I see no blood."

Judge: "No blood! Verily, blood-lust hath dimmed thine eyes. And humble blood! Away! Pass not here!"

And the second came.

Judge: "Ah! Good deeds?"

The Second: "I ruled with noble justice. I built schools; I built churches; I gave my goods."

Judge: "Human brotherhood?"

The Second: "I died, bankrupt and broken; I gave my all to the multitude."

Judge: "Why, bloody hands?"

The Second: "I killed no man, not even did I punish. I gave no harsh words, not even to murderers. I called no names. I asked no names. Ah me! I see no blood!"

Judge: "Verily thou speakest, therefore, thy blood. Away, pass not here with blood upon thee."

And the third came.

Judge: "Thy good deeds, first?"

The Third: "I died, urging men to penitence."

Judge: "What penitence?"

The Third: "Thine, Holy Judge."

Judge: "And good, to all mankind?"

The Third: "Even so. Love, and justice."

Judge: "Thou art in error, seemingly. Else, what meanest the stain on thy hem?"

The Third: "Surely no stain; I taught the Commandments."

Judge: "The stain! Hast thou always spoken?"

The Third: "I spoke."

Judge: "Of human brotherhood?"

The Third: "I cannot lie. I feared to speak of all, lest I offend. I see a fourth who humbly waits."

Judge: "Tarry, then; let me hear."

The fourth shambled up—low eyed, even now.

Judge: "Speak! What good deeds?"

The Fourth: "Nothing, Judge."

Judge: "Surely thou art not so evil as thy face is shadowy and dark!"

The Fourth: "Judge me as I am. I know not how to speak. Perhaps I mistake evil for good."

Judge: "Human brotherhood?"

The Fourth: "I served all men. I was not disobedient. I know not why I died, and I shudder to tell how."

Judge: "Surely, some good. I see no blood, despite thy mottlements."

The Fourth: "I know not, other than that I served. I wait upon thee. I have ever served, and have tried to smile."

Judge: "Enough! I know thy tale."

I awoke.

III.

The wind blew chill. I went to the door and looked out into the night. The clouds were gone. Every star shone. The moon sailed—high up and smiling down.

God of the Universe! I sighed.

"Sam!" It was mother who called.

"Yes, mother; just looking out."

"Close the door, boy, and get in bed. It frightens me—opening doors."

I lay in bed. My dog growled, and I knew that no sleep would come down to me that night.

WHEN GENIUS IS NOT GENIUS

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

HANS KREEGER was a strange personage. His father, as his name implies, was a German; his mother was a typical Italian, and he—well to use his own expression, he was a cocktail. He was born in Rome, educated in Berlin, and after serving his three years in the German Army, pursued a course in music in Paris and made a success in Grand Opera there. He was the idol of the theatre goers, and would have made a name for himself had not the knife of Jean Cure, whom he had supplanted in the affections of the beautiful Prima Donna, Marie Duval, cut his career short by a stab in the lungs which rendered him an operatic impossibility.

Jean's knife had robbed him of his voice but it could not rob him of his soul; and Hans' soul was ninety-nine per cent music. He could not only sing, but he could tell a good singer by his looks. The craft said of him that he could smell a singer a mile away. Hence he was worth $40,000 a year to Oscar Hammond.

Now everyone who knows anything about Grand Opera knows Oscar Hammond, the promoter of the National Grand Opera Company of New York. He is known the world over as the one man who has discovered more musical stars than any other man in the world. That is merely his reputation. The truth of the matter is this: Oscar Hammond does not know the difference between Berlin and Beethoven, and he would rather listen to a chorus singing "The Schnitzelbaum" than hear an opera from the pen of Verdi. But you see, Hammond has money and knows a good thing when he sees it. Moreover, he knows how to manage, while Kreeger had only his artistic temperament and was penniless.

It was in the early part of February 1915, when Kreeger was in the City of New Orleans in search of warm weather and Creole gumbo. He made it possible to visit New Orleans this time every year and he was accustomed to leave this port for Europe in search of material with which to feed the ever insatiable New York theatre goers the following season.

He was also at the New Country Club in New Orleans and was speaking to Harry

Caxton, one of those many Southern gentlemen who had little money and plenty of social position, but who would very conveniently, but, of course, gentlemanly, swap their position—no, I don't like the term "swap"—but he would conveniently so arrange it that by your furnishing the money and he the social pull you both could manage to have a nice time. Of course, as he had so many social obligations to meet and was at present a little short of funds, would you kindly advance him a small loan as a friendly favor? You have met that sort of people. If not, come to New Orleans and be initiated into the grand order. Well, to resume, he was speaking to Caxton, and evidently he was interested for he seemed to be putting his whole soul into his speech.

"I'll tell you, Caxton, she has some voice and will make a hit. I know it. I have never made a mistake in my life, and I never boast. She is a natural singer. She has the volume without the harshness; she has the melody, the tone and the shading—well, she's just got the dope, that's all! She won't do it? Why, man, a society woman will do almost anything to create a sensation and draw attention. Look how they have fallen for the Suffrage dope. Hundreds of them who would not vote if they could are making stump speeches on every corner. Sure she will do it. And when she does, she will make them all look like thirty cents. I've heard them all—Melba and Tetrazinni,—all of them from the best to the impossible, and she has them all beaten a city block. And besides, she surely hasn't had much training. I venture to say, and I'll back up my words with my money, that in a year's time she would turn Broadway upside down. I know whereof I speak.

"I just want to meet her and I will arrange the rest. You are the man to introduce me. What of it?"

"Well," replied Caxton after a moment's wait during which he had called a waiter and ordered two mint juleps and as many perfectos, "she will be here tonight at the dinner dance. I saw her name on the list of reservations, and I will introduce you to her; but I tell you that you are mistaken. She will never make a hit on Broadway or any other place. I have known Ida all of my life and I know that she simply cannot sing. You could not pay the people to come and hear her sing. The girl cannot talk. Her very speech jars."

"O, no, Caxton, you are mistaken, you must be. I have it from a reliable source that there is nobody visiting them, and she must be the only lady in the house. I have passed the house and stopped for the past four days and every time I stopped on account of her voice. I repeat you are mistaken."

The subject of all this conversation was no less a person than Miss Ida Smith, the only daughter and heir of Colonel Tom Smith, retired sugar manufacturer who owned some of the largest plantations in Louisiana, and who lived in the finest house on "The Avenue."

"Hang it all," said the bored Caxton, "let us play some golf and get it off our minds."

An afternoon on the links had added a sharpness to Kreeger's appetite, but he was not too hungry to refrain from keeping his eyes glued upon the two doors. He was positive that he was not mistaken. He could not be. And when Caxton touched him and at the same time smiled a recognition to a party of four who were just then entering, he was all the more positive.

"Man, a woman who can walk like she and is as handsome can have the whole world at her feet in less than a year, and especially so when she can sing as I have been hearing her."

Kreeger received the much-longed-for introduction and was forced to admit to himself that her conversational voice was not as pleasing as it might have been; but then she had never been trained to talk. He tried to turn the conversation into a musical channel but failed altogether.

The following morning found him in the accustomed place, and again the same voice was heard. Another and still another morning and the same results. Finally he resolved to beard the lion in his den and so he mounted the steps and rang the bell. A moment of waiting—to him an eternity—and the door was opened by a tiny, neat, black maid.

"Pardon me, but I have been listening to Miss Smith sing, and I have presumed upon a slight acquaintance and taken the liberty of ringing the bell. I know that this is rather an unconventional hour for a call, but I could wait no longer. Kindly give my card to the lady and tell her that I would be indeed delighted should she find it convenient to allow me to enter and hear her

sing. This is my private card, and here take my professional card, too. Tell her that I am the gentleman who was with Mr. Caxton at the New Country Club."

The maid looked more than a little astonished at this long speech which was delivered with difficulty, and after a full minute's hesitation replied, "Please sir, the Miss is still abed and, as far as I know, still asleep."

"No! no!" answered Kreeger irritatedly. "I have been listening to her this morning as she was singing. I hear her every morning about this time. Now be a good girl and deliver my card to her and if she allows me to enter, you will get something for your trouble."

"No, sir. Miss Ida is not yet out of bed. You could not have heard *her* singing," said the maid in a firm, but polite manner.

"Then who was it? Who else could it have been? If there are no visitors in the house, then it must have been her." Kreeger spoke roughly now and was evidently becoming impatient.

"Then, sir, since there are no visitors in the house and Miss Ida is asleep, nobody sang those songs you are speaking of, and besides, I think that you had better go, or I will have you arrested." As the maid slammed the door upon finishing these pert remarks, there was nothing left for Kreeger to do but go—and so he went.

The following morning he returned, but did not hear the singing. He felt as though something of major importance had gone out of his life and he decided to try and atone for his error of the previous morning.

Consequently when he met Miss Smith the following afternoon at an informal tea he immediately prefaced his remarks with an apology for his folly and begged her pardon for the same.

"Now, there you go. You are like all the others. Always jollying me about the noise that horrid old maid of mine makes. She nearly worries me to death. You see, she is the daughter of my old mammy. All we Southern girls have our "mammys." Surely you have heard of our famous black mammys. Dora is the daughter of our mammy and she got to the place where she thought she was as good as one of us. She would deliberately sit herself at my piano, and play and sing every morning when I was finishing my nap, and such a bawling you never heard. I simply could not sleep for it. And besides, I had to show her where she belonged. So I had to get rid of her. She was about to run me crazy."

The following evening Kreeger left the city to begin his search for real musical talent. "It is a sin," mused he, "but the American public has not reached the place where they could enjoy the singing of a black Prima Donna. It is a measly shame. If they only would allow me to do so, I would give them the treat of a lifetime. Oh, shucks! I should worry." The last remark was aloud.

SLAVE'S SONG

By KELSEY PERCIVAL KITCHEL.

AH, whether I loved you, who can say?
What of the chaff that lies i' the way
Of the wind blown off of the desert grey?.
(But I love you now—how well!)

You chose me for love and I went with you
Yielding as reeds that the stream runs through—
What was a broken heart to you?
(But you taught me to love you well!)

Un-eager I was for your first long kiss—
Unstirred was my blood to your touch that is
Today of fire, for Belovéd, this
Is verily love's own spell.

My body and soul are yours to mend
Or break or yet with your own to blend.
Ah, Master, keep me until the end—
I have learned to love too well!

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE FIGHT AGAINST SEGREGATION

ANOTHER temporary victory was won by the forces of reaction on April 4, when by a vote of 6,700 to 4,100 Dallas, Texas, decided in favor of residential segregation. We say temporary because it is beyond the belief of the non-judicial mind that the Supreme Court of Texas which a fortnight ago, in the case of Spence vs. Fenchler appealed from El Paso decided that the cities of Texas have no authority to establish segregated vice districts, cannot be convinced that a Negro ghetto comes within the definition.

The discussion before the election was carried on in subdued voices for the most part, altogether different from the St. Louis campaign. The 20,000 white voters who were to decide (there are only 1,600 colored voters in Dallas all told), deemed it unnecessary for the dominant race to excite itself over the outcome of any legislation aimed at Negroes; the colored population half hoped that enough of the volley of "Noes" aimed at bonds and franchises would miss their mark to kill segregation, a decidedly minor issue. Two prominent colored men of Dallas, Dr. Bluitt and Rev. J. E. Boyd, founder of the Texas Normal Industrial Institute for Colored Youth, both came out in the daily papers in favor of segregation early in the discussion. When their fellows held them up to the scorn of the betrayed and they tried to disavow, of course the white papers refused to publish their retractions.

Immediately after the election in which St. Louis decided for segregation, Kathryn M. Johnson, field agent for the National Association, was sent to Dallas to give them the benefit of her long experience in the previous fight. An organization was quickly perfected with W. E. King, editor of the Dallas *Express*, as president; and a quantity of literature prepared for distribution. When a few quiet meetings arranged by the Business League had demonstrated that the hall did not immediately burn down when segregation was discussed, the churches one by one opened their doors for meetings. In contrast to the timidity of some, the articles of Rev. S. E. J. Watson of the Macedonia Baptist Church which attracted state-wide attention, and the vigor with which he led his congregation into the campaign, deserve especial mention. As soon as the result of the election became known steps were taken to organize a local of the N. A. A. C. P. in order to raise funds with which to fight the case through the courts.

In St. Louis twenty-five prominent white lawyers of the Committee of One Hundred were eager to take the segregation case into court without expense to their colored fellow citizens immediately after the election. Col. Wells Blodgett, chief counsel for the Wabash Railroad and an ex-officer in the Union Army, had prepared briefs even before the election. At the suggestion of the executive committee of the St. Louis Branch, the lawyers met in his office on March 7, and a committee including Hon. Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary of the Interior, Colonel Blodgett, Percy Werner, Judge Selden P. Spencer, Joseph Wheless, and Judge Leo Rassieur, prepared to take charge of the case. Suit was brought against the Mayor, the Police Board, the Chief of Police, and the Building Commissioner to enjoin them from enforcing the provisions of the ordinances. The defendants demurred when the case was called in the Federal Court on March 28, and Judge Dyer set the argument for April 17.

The Louisville segregation case came up for argument before the Supreme Court of the United States on April 11, Blakey, Quin & Lewis representing the Negroes of Louisville. In addition, Moorfield Storey of Boston, National President of this Association, argued for the plaintiff.

In Cincinnati the segregation issue is coming up as a school problem. Jim Crow schools have heretofore been established without any effective protest by colored people, but when recently the colored children were taken out of the public school in Glendale, a suburb of Cincinnati, and placed in a separate building where one teacher is attempting to teach seven grades, the officers of the local branch decided it was high time

to fight for equal educational opportunities, —and segregation has never yet meant equal opportunities for colored children. President Stevenson, of the Cincinnati Branch, is an uncompromising fighter; his colored fellow citizens can never back him up in a worthier fight.

The Washington Branch scored the only recent success in this nation-wide struggle. Fifteen colored mail clerks on the Atlantic Coast Line were booked to be segregated in black train crews under white overseers. Archibald Grimké, the president of the Washington Branch, took charge of their case during several months' fight and finally succeeded in persuading the Superintendent of Railway Mail Clerks to give his decision in favor of mixed crews. But in the larger sense every protest that the colored people of America make against those who seek to set them apart as a subject caste—that's what segregation means—is victory, a triumph over the counsels of the prophets who preach humility before those who would rob them of the last vestige of civil rights.

CONGRESS AND THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS

DISCRIMINATION, however, is wider than segregation, and the Washington Branch is forced to keep a vigilant eye on both Congress and the Federal Departments. Some bureaus, whenever office staffs have to be reduced, are prone to do their pruning exclusively on one side of the color line, which is not supposed to be visible to the eye of Uncle Sam; and the Civil Service is sometimes so near sighted that it passes over colored names repeatedly in favor of white applicants of lower civil service rating. The president of the Washington Branch won two such cases during the past month: one listed for discharge from the office of the auditor of the Interior Department because of deficiency in appropriation, he succeeded in having transferred to the office of the auditor in the Post Office Department; and he secured the appointment of a colored applicant whose name had been repeatedly passed over for those of white clerks standing lower on the civil service lists.

Infinitely more important is the service rendered the colored people of America by Archibald Grimké and the Washington Branch in watching the flood of hostile legislation introduced each year in Congress. After the crop of Jim Crow and anti-intermarriage bills for the District of Columbia had assumed menacing proportions a hearing was asked. The result is recorded elsewhere.

The report of the hearing which lasted two hours was duly printed. Copies can be obtained by addressing Congressman Tinkham.

In these columns last month we published a letter addressed to the President and the committees on military affairs in which we urged that if the army is to be increased certain regiments should be open to enlistment of colored soldiers. On April 4 the matter was being discussed by the upper house. It is hardly necessary to state that we quote from Senator Vardaman:

"I do not know who is going to succeed the present occupant of the White House. I hope he may succeed himself, but I would not hazard a prediction of what is going to happen. If a man should be elected President who is so color blind on the race question and whose olfactories have become so desensitized, if I may use that word, that he could not distinguish between a white man and a Negro, and who is so politically antagonistic to the South that he would be willing to use the power conferred upon him by section 56 of this bill for partisan political purposes, he could order Negro regiments and mobilize them for military training in every congressional district of the State of Mississippi.

". . . I do not charge that any man who could be elected President would be guilty of such a monstrous act, but I am not willing to take any chances."

Which calls to mind the conclusion of the distinguished Columbia professor who said, "I need no further proof of the colored man's inherent inferiority than the fact that Vardaman is suffered to live by the Negroes of Mississippi."

On the other side of the capitol the same sentiment of "Down with the blacks!" was expressed in the bill introduced by Frank Park of Georgia, making it unlawful for persons of the Negro race to be designated, elected, or appointed commissioned or non-commissioned officers in the Army or Navy of the United States. Yet with a critical election only a few months off, it is not probable that the Democrats will further antag-

onize the colored vote by passing any of these anti-Negro bills at this session.

DASHES FROM THE TRENCHES

THE cement which really binds the members of this organization together is the daily fight and the eternal vigilance against the constant manifestations of racial prejudice. The Louisville Branch had a particularly lively month during March, and came off victorious in their fight against the Knight Bill for Jim Crow street cars after it had passed the Kentucky senate by a vote of 18 to 12. The branch spent four hundred and fifty dollars for legal counsel, and fought the bill until it was finally killed in the House Rules Committee. In another case Louisville employed a lawyer to defend a colored man convicted of murder on circumstantial evidence, and succeeded in having his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Northern California used their membership of 178 in an effective protest to the city commissioners of Oakland against a sign in a down town café, "No colored patronage wanted," and were soon informed by the city fathers that the objectionable placard had been removed and would not again be exhibited.

The Boston Branch has taken up the case of a colored woman who received inhuman treatment at the hands of the New England Sanitarium located at Stoneham, Mass.

Detroit raised ninety dollars to help pay for the printing of the record in the case of Charles Kimbrough, accused of murdering and burning an eight year old child in Saginaw, and sentenced to life imprisonment. It is generally believed that Kimbrough is innnocent and has not had a fair trial. White friends of Kimbrough in Saginaw are co-operating with the Detroit Branch in bringing the case before the Michigan Supreme Court at the April term.

The Legal Committee of the Indianapolis Branch has had to contend with an all too common attitude of mind which makes justice a difficult matter to secure. Certain members of the police department of that city, as too frequently happens elsewhere, recently became so drunk with power that they resorted to rather shameful clubbing of several members of both races. The colored citizens believe that Theodore Taylor was shot down in cold blood, but the clubbing has not been exclusively along color lines. The Indianapolis *News* fearlessly exposed the persecutions by the police, and the prosecuting attorney secured a conviction against a sergeant of police for wantonly beating a Negro, with a fine of three hundred dollars and ninety days on the penal farm.

The Legal Redress Committee of the branch immediately followed up every case involving any kind of imposition upon colored men. Four of those beaten refused to be made parties plaintiff in the suit against the police because of fear; others lost interest in the matter of justice as soon as they had been discharged in the city court; and still others, including Taylor's people, refused assistance with a sneer at lawyers of their own race.

Wilmington, Del., wrested a promise from the editors of their three daily papers to capitalize the word "Negro," except where it occurs in municipal cases. It seems that the city government needs educating, too.

And no week goes by without word from some quarter of a new skirmish with "The Birth of a Nation." The New Orleans Branch promptly attacked it when the film was announced there; Springfield, Ill., voiced its protest through ex-Lieutenant Governor Northcott; Des Moines enlisted the Governor of Iowa in their fight against it, and the Crocker Post of the G. A. R. condemned it. In Cincinnati, although Governor Willis prohibited public exhibitions anywhere in Ohio, the film was recently shown at a "private exhibition" to an audience of some 2,000 shriners. The president of the Cincinnati Branch, Mr. Stevenson, was threatened with dire eventualities if he kept up his protest, but he staunchly defended the principles for which the N. A. A. C. P. stands up to the hour of the performance.

THE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

HOWARD UNIVERSITY CHAPTER recently carried on a membership campaign which brought in nearly 100 new members, 80 of whom were secured by Joseph Brooks, a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences. In addition, 203 new members were enrolled during March; and a new local chartered at York, Pennsylvania. At a mass meeting on April 9, the Cleveland Branch launched a campaign for 1,000 new members.

MEETINGS

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY CHAPTER has inaugurated a fortnightly open forum on race questions which is to be exceedingly commended to other branches. At the last meeting, for example, D. G. Hill gave a carefully prepared paper occupying about twenty minutes on "Immorality Among Negroes: Its Mistaken and True Causes," which was followed by a free discussion of the question. The monthly meetings of the Northern California Branch have become affairs of such public importance that the city fathers of Oakland have donated the large City Assembly Hall for their use. Charles M. Shortridge, one of the best known lawyers in San Francisco, was the principal speaker at a recent meeting. On April 17, the Boston Branch held a memorial meeting in Park Street Church for Mrs. Joseph Prince Loud. The memorial of the Detroit Branch in honor of the late Booker T. Washington was addressed by the Governor of Michigan, Woodbridge N. Ferris, on "Washington's Contribution to Education;" Col. John R. Lynch spoke on "Washington as a Product of Reconstruction;" and Hon. Charles A. Cottrell, formerly collector of internal revenue for Hawaii, talked on "Booker T. Washington in the Role of Leader."

SOLDIERS

SINCE 1870 there have been four colored regiments in our regular establishment, two of cavalry and two of infantry, but there has never been a colored artillery organization in the regular service. When ten regiments and several units of artillery were added in 1901, the colored citizens of America were deeply offended that Secretary Root failed to recommend the establishment of any colored regiment.

Now that the question is before Congress again, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urges that the right of these ten million citizens to participate to the full in every phase of our national life be recognized by designating two of the artillery regiments and two of infantry, of those about to be created by Congress, as open for enlistment to colored Americans.

If hyphenated citizenship is a weakness in the body politic, why insist that ten million men and women must remain Afro-Americans unto the fourth and fifth generations?

NEGRO SOLDIERS MOBILIZING IN DAKAR, FRENCH WEST AFRICA, FOR THE EUROPEAN WAR

Curtains of Gloom

MOB-RULE

BY G. F. DUNCAN, M. D.

ON June 4th (Friday) at ten p. m., I left my office in Fernandino, Fla., to go home to my residence. On the way home I met three young women and one young man, all Caucasians, walking abreast of each other on the sidewalk. They were strolling leisurely ahead of me. On my approaching them they turned around and looked at me; passage neither on the right nor on the left of them was given me. After walking about ten paces the two young women on my left separated themselves from their two companions on my right, leaving an opening in the middle of them. Believing that they had conceded me passage that way I passed through, not even my coat touching either person nearest me. Nothing was said to me, nor did I say a word to either of the quartet. I did not know who they were. Early Saturday morning my partner in business asked me over the telephone if I had had trouble with any one on the street the previous evening, to which I replied in the negative. Half an hour afterwards an acquaintance came into my yard excitedly with the news that a mob of "crackers" was awaiting me down town to do me up because I had shoved two white women off the side walk the previous evening. I quieted his fears by telling him it was a mistake, as I felt confident it was. I went down town to my work as usual. I saw white men talking under their breath and looking at me, but up to this day not one of those "chivalrous" men has said a word to me. The rumor became bruited about town that the white people were going to do Dr. Duncan because the Weimar girl (white) complained. Thereupon certain men of my race inquired into the rumor and were informed that "Dr. Duncan met three white girls on the sidewalk the night before, and because they did not move fast enough to let him pass by, he placed his hands upon their shoulders and shoved them off the side walk." Further investigation revealed that this lie had reference to my meeting and passing the four persons as mentioned above; that the lie was given birth to by one girl by name of Weimar who on a previous occasion had endeavored to butt in against me on the street, but of which incident I had given only a passing thought; that she was the sister of a young man who had indirectly cursed at me several times on the street pretending to curse at my dog. Various shades of color were given to the lie.

At midday on Saturday the 5th word was sent to me by them that if I would go to the house of this particular young woman's parents and there apologize to her for "passing through" they would drop the matter. I replied that I would die a thousand times over rather than to apologize for doing nothing. They sent back to ask me if I did not think that I would be condescending if I apologized to the girl. I replied that I had no answer to give.

Excitement ran high all day. I went about my work as usual. On Saturday night, at 9:30, four men, by name, Paul Cassidy, Frank Sorrensen, Kennard and Weimar, went to my drug store, representing themselves as a committee sent to warn me to leave town by Monday afternoon. I had just left the drug store, so my partner brought me word. Immediately I communicated the facts of the incident leading up to the situation to the mayor, Nathaniel B. Borden. Early on Sunday morning I went in person to see the mayor who informed me that he had taken steps that I should not be molested, and stated that the four men had denied making any threats to me; they had only advised me of the state of public feeling. Moreover, the mayor, to my surprise, intimated to me that certain complaints were sent in to him of me by various parties among whom figured chiefly a white physician by name of Galphin, and by this physician's brother Mack Galphin, and that he, the mayor, had told them that if I had done anything, they could prosecute me according to law.

On Sunday night the mayor took steps to protect my house. Monday, the fateful day came. All Fernandino became excited. According to suggestion, the mayor called a meeting in the morning at which were present some prominent men of both races. I was present. After a short investigation

the "charge" of shoving the women off the sidewalk was disproved by evidence of the father of the young man who was with the young women, and also from another man (white) who sent word that "he was standing near by when Dr. Duncan passed and there was nothing to it," but he did not want his name to be dragged into the affair. The mayor then endeavored to dissipate the so-called charges and complaints against me.

Because of growing excitement a second meeting was thought necessary, so at 3:30 p. m. one was called at the City Hall. The four ringleaders of the mob were called upon to explain their attitude. The old lie was emphasized and the wording of my letter to the mayor taken umbrage of. Supplementing the lie were these latter "charges": (1) Dr. Duncan's attitude, conduct and bearing were not conformable to white Southern amenities in the following: (a) He is discourteous and arrogant; (b) he is not friendly; (c) he discounts white people in not taking off his hat to them; (d) he is an undesirable and objectionable citizen because: (a) He lectures to the colored children of the public school that they are just as good as white people, and they must separate themselves from the white people; (b) in his capacity as president of the Interdenominational Sunday School Union among the colored people, he is endeavoring to elevate them to the place where the white people will not be able to put hands on them. The other "charges" that were not brought up in the meeting were: (a) I lived in a conspicuous corner property that was sold to me under protest of the white people; (b) I had taken away all Dr. Galpin's practice, in consequence of which he could not make a living to support his family; (c) I had resented an insult at the freight depot two years ago.

Excitement was so high that the mayor called in the municipal judge to read and explain the law to the savages. County Judge Buegnet delivered a masterly address on law and order and the rights of Mr. Duncan as a law-abiding, respectable, useful and desirable citizen; but what was all this oratory, reasoning, and rational procedures by the town officials to a host of savages saturated with hate, prejudice and jealousy? What meaning has justice to those human hyenas? Previous to the meetings, the mob leaders had approached both the municipal and county judges for a warrant for my arrest and had even asked the county judge to find some technicality upon which to arrest me and have me fined. They were informed of the impracticableness of an arrest as I had committed no offense, and if even the technical charge of disorderly conduct were proved, the fine would be only five dollars, and it was impossible to prove it.

The head leader of the mob, by name Thompson, in the service of the Federal government, and brother-in-law to Dr. Galphin, informed the mayor that they, the leaders of the mob, had engaged two other mobs from Yulee and Callahan, respectively, and he, the mayor, could do nothing. Seeing that the city authorities were defied and powerless and Fernandino being a detached island town, my friends and my wife pleaded with me to leave the town and not to stay there and endanger my life. So, with heavy heart and reluctant steps, I left my wife, my home and my property for Jacksonville at 4 p. m. on Monday the 7th. Subsequent developments proved that I had acted prudently.

Now my family and I are reunited and I have begun my practice over again. The whole thing came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. Oh, yes! the superior white race! The chivalrous South! The land of the "Free" and the home of the "Brave"!

GOSSAMER

By Georgia Douglass Johnson

The peerless boon of innocence,
The first in nature's list
Has faded—ere the rising sun
The waking world has kist.
The early dew upon the grass,
The purity of morn,
The glint that lies on virgin-cheek
Are cob-webs of the dawn.

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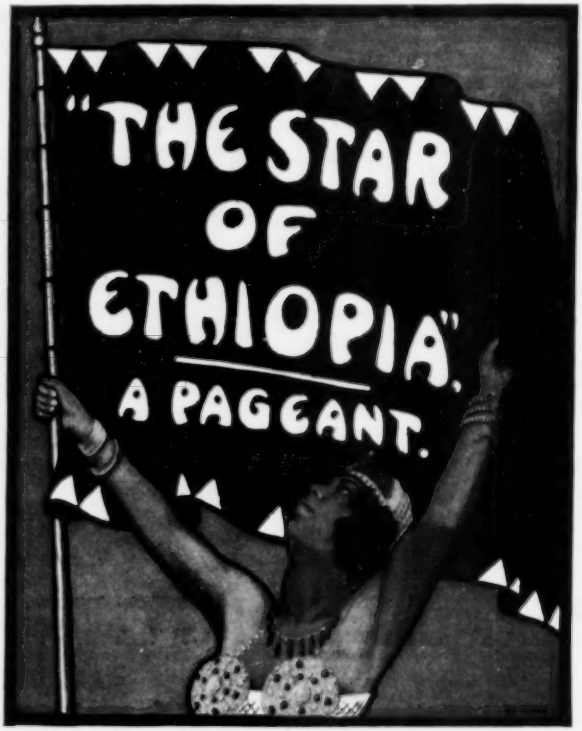

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